The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 458. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED........ £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE
ZOUAVE ARTISTES, Original Founders of the Theatre at Inkermann, during the Crimean War, where, under the enemy's fire, they gained such renown, and have since performed at Constantinople, Athens, Paris (on the Theatre of the Varieties), all France, Belgium, Netherlands, Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfort, Prussia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Savoy, Switzerland, Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, and lately at the Princess' Theatre, London. The Zouaves perform the ladies in their plays. The battles in which the Zouave Artistes were engaged are Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Malakoff, and Sebastopol.
Continued Engagement of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY,
On This FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1860,
The Performances will commence with the Comedy, in two acts, entitled
COURT FAVOUR,
Or Private and Confidential.
The Duke of Albermarle - - Mr W Baynham.
David Brown - - Mr W Montgomery.
Lucy - - Mrs Burkinshaw.
After which the Operatic Buffa, in one act (Music of M. Offenbach), entitled
LES DEUX AVEUGLES.
Giraffier - Zouave Frederick.
Patachon - Zouave Glatigny.
Un Passant - Zouave Zettinger.
After which the Band will play the "Flowers of A[illegible] drille," by J. Cassidy. Published by W[illegible] street.
To be followed by the laughable farce of
THE QUIET FAMILY, OR, A HOUSE DIVIDED.
Mr Benjamin Bibbs - Mr Holston.
Mr Barnaby Bibbs - Mr H Barfoot.
Mrs Barnaby Bibbs - Mrs C H Stephenson.
The French Vaudeville (in One Act), entitled
UN TIGRE DU BENGALE.
Aurelie - Zouave Glatigny.
Pont-aux-Choux - Zouave Frederick.
Cerfeuil - Zouave Zettinger.
To conclude with an
AMBUSCADE IN INKERMAN,
which befel the Zouave Artistes, who, during a performance, were surprised by the enemy, and had to take to their arms.
Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.
Mr. JOHN DREW, the celebrated Irish Comedian, who has created great sensation in all the principal American Theatres, and has just arrived from Australia, where he has been successful beyond all precedent, will make his first appearance on MONDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 22, in the Comedy of the Irish Ambassador, to be followed by (first time here) Handy Andy.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.
Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces
THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
on Friday Evening, November 9th, 1860, Saturday Morning, Nov. 10th, Saturday Evening, November 10th,
on which occasions the distinguished Vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, will have the honour to appear, and take her final leave of her Dublin friends, assisted by the popular and eminently successful London Glee and Madrigal Union (under the direction of Mr. Land), and comprising the following members:—Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummins, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler. Solo Pianoforte, Mdlle. Anna Molique. Solo Violin, Herr Molique. Conductor, Mr. Land.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 3s 6d; Gallery, 2s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wiseheart, Sackville-street; Wiseheart, Suffolk-street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

THIS EVENING (FRIDAY), OCT. 19TH, AT THE ROTUNDO,
(Entrance under the Clock) of the
Eleventh Night of the
ASTONISHING AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS
IN ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,
BY
PROFESSOR G. W. STONE,
(From the United States).
A DAY PERFORMANCE
will be given
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), OCT. 20TH,
Commencing at Three o'clock.
☞ No Entertainment To-morrow Evening.
A Private Class for instruction in Animal Magnetism will meet at Eight o'clock, on Saturday Evening, October 20th, at the Rotundo. Admission to the Class, £1 1s.
Admission—First Seats, 2s; Second Seats, 1s.
Doors open at half past Seven, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets may be obtained during the day, of Mr. M'Kay, Rotundo, and at the door.
P.S.—Phrenological Examinations may be obtained daily at No 8, Upper Sackville-street, between the hours of Twelve Noon and Five p.m. Terms—Verbal Examinations, 3s. 6d.; fully Written Charts, 12s. 6d.

MR. BELL'S LITERARY EVENINGS.
On MONDAY EVENING Next, OCT. 22nd, a condensation of
DICKENS'S "OLIVER TWIST."
After which Lefanu's "SHAMUS O'BRIEN; A BALLAD OF '98."

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The Members are informed that the first Grand Concert for the season will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th of NOVEMBER.
ARTISTES:
Madame Clara Novello,
The London Glee and Madrigal Union.
Miss Eyles, Mr. W. H. Cumming.
Mr. Baxter, Mr. Lawler,
and Mr. Land.
Pianoforte—Mdlle. Anna Molique.
Violin—Herr Molique.
A Ballot will take place previous to the Concert, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.
(By order),
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.

SPECIAL SERVICES,
ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, OCTOBER 19TH,
At EIGHT o'clock.
Preacher—The Rev. A. M. POLLOCK.

PRAYER MEETING — DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING
METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY NEXT, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

TO PROVISION CONTRACTORS.
The Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union are desirous of Contracting with competent persons to supply the undermentioned articles from the 1st of NOVEMBER NEXT (viz., for six months):—
Flour, best Seconds, according to sample, per cwt.
Oatmeal, according to sample, per cwt.
Wheatmeal do do
Indian Meal, do do
Rice, do do
Laps and Rounds of prime Beef, per cwt.
Legs of prime Beef, to weigh over 16lbs each, per cwt.
Ox Heads, with palates.
Legs of prime Mutton, without laps, to weigh at least 9lbs each, at—per cwt.
Groceries and Chandlery, according to samples.
Barm, Salt, and Eggs, of best quality, for twelve months.
Hay, Oats, and Bran, Oaten Straw, thrashed with flail.
Forms of tender to be had at the Workhouse.
Sealed tenders, stating names of Sureties, and endorsed with the names of the articles tendered for, will be received up to the hour of 11 o'clock on the 31st instant, after which hour none will be received.
(By order)
J. H. CREAN, Clerk of the Union.
Board-room, 18th October, 1860.

WASTE STRAW AND OFFAL.
THE Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union will receive proposals for the purchase of Waste Straw and Offal, at the Workhouse, up to 11 o'clock on the 31st inst. Further particulars can be had from the Master of the Workhouse.
(By order)
J. H. CREAN, Clerk of the Union.
Boardroom, 18th October, 1860.

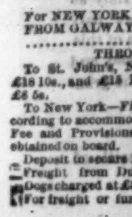
FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)
JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY.
Commanding Capital £500,000.
Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments or private families, at wholesale prices.
Our Budget Tariff, from March 5, 1860:—
Sherries at 27s, 31s, 32s, 35s, 39s, 43s; late 5s per doz. each extra.
Ports from wood, 30s, 32s, 34s, above two years in bottle as before.
Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 45s, worth 66s.
The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery, now 52s, late 60s.
Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any others (certified first qualities), now 60s, late 66s. Pints of either in proportion.
Dinner Clarets: Vin Ordinaire, good drinking, 18s; St. Emillion, or Haut Brion, now 27s, late 32; fine ditto, St. Julien, now 31s, late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s.
Fine La Rose of 1850 vintage, now 42s, late 48s.
First growth Clarets: the famed Chateau Brane Cantenac Margaux of 1851, now 44s; ditto of 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, Chateau Rausan Margaux, 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, fine vintages of Latour, 54s; Lafitte, 66s; and 1848 Margaux, 84s, worth 100s.
The Burgundies are selected by the manager at each place of growth, viz.:—Sparkling white, 47s, worth 72s, very fine; Vins de Pays, pale or pink, 26s; Volney and light Beaunes, 30s; fine growths, from 36s to 42s; first growths, Clos-Vogeot, Chambertin, St. Georges, and others, from 50s to 70s.
For detailed price lists, apply to T. W. SLAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 90, Regent-street, London.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.
One of the Express Vessels of this Company will sail from the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 8-45 A.M.
In connexion with these Vessels, an Express Train will leave the Westland-row Station at 8-30 A.M.
(By order) J. O. BINGER.
Chester, 1st October, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
TUAM OCTOBER FAIR.
On SATURDAY 20TH, MONDAY 22ND, and TUESDAY 23RD OCTOBER,
The following Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Live Stock from Tuam:—

	Per Waggon.		Per Waggon.
To Athlone,	22s 0d	To Enfield,	38s 6d
" Moate,	26s 0d	" Kilcock,	41s 0d
" Mullingar,	30s 0d	" Maynooth,	42s 6d
" Killucan,	33s 6d	" Dublin,	48s 6d
" Hill of Down,	35s 6d		

N.B. Special Trains will be in readiness at Tuam for the conveyance of Stock.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 10th October, 1860.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
(Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"Prince Albert," for New York, October 23rd.
"Connaught," for Boston, November 20th.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£8 5s.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £18 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£8 8s., including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Dogs charged at £3 each.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
TRUSTEES:
E. Fetherston H., Alexander Parker, Wm. Bewley, Esqrs.
ESTABLISHED A.D 1849.
THE TWELFTH COURSE OF LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN Will be Delivered (D.V.) at the
METROPOLITAN HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET,
Opening Service Sermon, by the Rev. R. W. FORREST, Cork.
"The World's Debt to Christianity."—Rev. W. URWICK, D.D.
"Wycliff and the Early English Reformers."—Rev. JOHN HALL, Marys-abbey.
"Abraham and Lot: a Contrast."—Rev. C. M. FLEURY, D.D.
"Madagascar and the Gospel."—Rev. O. T. DOBBIN, Ballinure, Kells.
"Godliness True Refinement."—Rev. F. F. TRENCH.
"Delusive Hopes Contrasted with God's Promises."—Rev. J. JAMES BLACK, Ormond-quay.
"The Life of Solomon."—Right Hon. JOSEPH NAPIER.
"Faith and Feeling."—J. H. POWER, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
"Elements of Character."—Rev. WALLACE M'MULLEN.
Rev. J. B. LOWE, of Liverpool.
The Lectures, will, this year, be delivered on Thursday Evenings. A complete Programme, with dates, will shortly be published.
Single Ticket for the Course, 2s; Family Ticket to admit four, 5s; Ticket to admit to one Lecture, 4d. To be had of Messrs. W. CURRY & Co., 9, Upper Sackville-street; Mr. WM. ROBERTSON, Lower Sackville-street; Mr. A. CARSON, 51, Grafton-street; Mr. J. ROBERTSON, 3, Grafton-street; Mr. G. HERBERT, 117, Grafton-street; ROWSE & Co., Stephen's-green; and at the Office of [illegible] Association.
☞ The Meetings of the [illegible] Association for the study of the Holy Scriptures [illegible] held every Sunday afternoon, at Five o'clock, and every Friday Evening, at Eight o'clock, in the Reading-rooms, 103, Middle Abbey-street, and at the Township Schoolhouse, Rathmines, every Monday Evening, at Eight o'clock, to which Young Men are affectionately invited.
W. J. STOKES, Secretary.
Library and Office, 103, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin, October 15th, 1860.

KNOCKROGHERY GREAT FAIR,
THURSDAY, 25th (Sheep), and FRIDAY, 26th (Cattle), of October, 1860.
The Knockroghery Station of the Roscommon Branch (Midland Great Western Line) is within 200 yards of the Fair Green.
This old-established Fair is largely supplied with Sheep and Cattle.

URGENT APPEAL.
RAGGED BOYS' HOME, OR SLEEPING ASYLUM,
52, TOWNSEND-STREET.
COMMITTEE:
Mrs J Smyly, 8, Merrion-square North; Miss Whately, The Palace; Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road; Miss Poole, 5, Upper Ely-place; Rev C F Macarthy, 12, D'Olier-street; Rev G W Dalton, 66, Upper Leeson-street; William Brooke, Esq, M C, Taney Hill House, Dundrum; C B Wale, Esq, The Palace; H B M'Cartney, Esq, Trinity College; T Godfrey P Pope, Esq, 38, Trinity College; John Moses, jun, Esq, 29, Trinity College; Arthur Chute, Esq, Swanbrook.
Treasurer—Espine Batty, Esq, 59, Stephen's-green East.
Honorary Secretary—James White, Esq, 61, Waterloo-road.
This Institution, established at 52, Townsend-street, and affording a refuge and home, together with a considerable portion of their daily food, for an average number of 50 boys, among the most destitute of those receiving instruction in the Ragged Schools, has been for nearly three years maintained by the contributions of a few friends and benevolent persons. It has been signally blessed in having been already instrumental in rescuing many from beggary, ignorance, and crime, who, after instruction, have been hired as servants, or introduced into the Army and Navy, or into industrial employment. The other boys are sustained while undergoing a course of Scriptural and general instruction in the Schools.
The funds hitherto supplied are now utterly exhausted.
Contributions from the benevolent and Christian public are earnestly and pressingly requested, and will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Honorary Secretary, Treasurer, or by any of the Committee.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £20) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.
G. S. Smith, D.D., Brookboro'. A. M. Pollock, A.M., Dublin.
C. S. Stanford, D.D, Dublin. J. J. Macsorley, A.M., Dublin.
C. M. Fleury, D.D., Dublin. John Rainsford, Esq. 26, Upper
H. Verschoyle, A.M., Dublin. Baggot-street.
Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the Treasurer, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10 Kildare-street, Dublin.
The following contributions have been already received:—
Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D. Liverpool. £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1 each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle; Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy, £1 each, and Rev. John Grogan, 10s, per the Rev Dr. Stanford; Robert Rainsford, Esq., 10s; Miss Booker, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s 6d; A Friend, per Thomas H. M'Dermott, £3; Captain Caulfeild, per ditto, 10s.; Rev. R. G. Greene, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1; Miss White, per ditto, 10s.; — Gawne, Esq., per Miss Congreve, £3; — Milner, Esq., per ditto, £2 2s.; Miss Congreve, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 10s.; George Cooke, Esq., 2s. 6d.; John Greham, Esq., Seafield House, Bray, £1, per T. H. M'Dermott; J. L., per ditto, 4s. 6d.; Dr. Hudson, £1; Mrs. Gen. Saunders, £1; A.J., 5s., postage stamps; and E. H. L., £1 [half-note], per T. H. M'Dermott; George Casey, Esq., £1, per T. H. M'Dermott.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT,
BALL'S BRIDGE.
OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.
Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene.
Trustees—Hon G HADCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, M D.
Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.
J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL,
39, Upper Baggot-street, } Sec.
The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.
The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.
There are Thirty-eight inmates in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

HELP WANTED.
It is hoped that a spirit of liberality may induce many persons to come forward and help, by contributions and collections, to raise the following sums:—
Orphan Refuge Office,
9, Upper Sackville-street.
£100 is offered to the Orphan Refuge, on condition that £900 is contributed within a year towards a reserved fund, to form part of a permanent endowment towards the support of orphans exceeding the number of 140 who may be taken charge of by this valuable society.
The Rev. Benjamin Gibson, 3, Berkeley-street, will be happy to receive subscriptions, and to accept the aid of collectors.
ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.
Patron—Lord Roden.
£100 is offered to the Adelaide Hospital on condition that within a year £900 is contributed towards a trust fund for the use of this important Institution.
Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford, at 117, Grafton-street, or St. Thomas' Church.
£20 is offered with the view of embracing the present opportunity for the spread of the Gospel in Italy.
The Rev. J. B. Heard, 22, Merrion-square South, will receive and acknowledge contributions.
£20 to the Bird's-nest and Ragged School, Kingstown.
Contributions will be received by Josiah Smyly, Esq., 4, Merrion-square, North; and
£20 to the Mission to Friendless Women.
Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford as above, on condition that within three months eight individuals shall each contribute the same amount to each of these charities.
The sums offered have been saved from the income of a professional man.
"Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."—Prov. iii. 9.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. GEORGE WALE AND MRS. WHATELY.
THE BIRD'S NEST and RAGGED SCHOOLS, KINGSTOWN.
Trustees—J. Smyly, Esq., M.D., 13, Merrion-square North; J. H. Kincaid, Esq., 3, Herbert-street.
Anxious to raise a memorial to the late Mrs. GEORGE WALE (youngest daughter of the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN), her friends have selected for this purpose the latest of those many works and labours of love in which she was engaged—the one which she loved to call "The Bird's Nest."
This title was given by her to a Nursery for Homeless Children in Kingstown, in which from thirty to forty little ones have already been received, though the present house is far too small, and the accommodation very insufficient for this important object.
After much difficulty suitable premises have at length been secured, which afford facilities not only for the erection of the proposed Nursery for the Little Children, but which may include also a Dormitory for Boys, with Schoolrooms and Playground, which have long been greatly needed for the Missionary Work.
The lamented death of Mrs. Whately, following so rapidly and unexpectedly on that of her daughter, has suggested to many the propriety of combining the memorial to Mrs. GEORGE WALE with one, to her beloved mother; and it has been felt that this proposed building at Kingstown furnishes a suitable object for both purposes consisting as it will of a Mission Schoolroom in addition to the "Bird's Nest," which might still be regarded as a special memorial to Mrs. WALE—the whole building forming a joint monument to the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work, and whose sudden removal has proved so deep a trial to all the friends of Missions in Ireland.
This Appeal is, therefore, now sent forth with an additional claim on the sympathies of the Christian public, and is more especially addressed to all who knew and valued the late Mrs. WHATELY, as well as to the friends and fellow-labourers of Mrs. GEORGE WALE.
Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Mrs. Stewart, Gortleitragh, Monkstown; Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci-terrace; Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown; Mrs. Swan, Merville, Kingstown; Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North; Miss Brady, 26, Upper Pembroke-street; Miss Warren, 40, Leeson-street; the Misses Warren, 1, Eglinton-terrace, Wellington-road; Miss Poole, 5, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place; Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North; Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road; Miss Boyd, 10, Vesey-place; Mrs. Kincaid, 3, Herbert-street.
*** According to the Builder's estimate, a sum of £1,500 will be required, very little more than the half of which has been as yet received. The Committee therefore earnestly call for the assistance of Christian friends, any of whom, disposed to collect, will be supplied by any of the above-named ladies with proper collecting papers.
On This SATURDAY, SEPT. 29th, LUCREZIA BORGIA—Lucrezia Borgia, Madame Grisi; Orsini, Madame Viardot Garcia; Gennaro, Signor Mario; Alfonso, Signor Graziani; Gubetta, Signor Fallar; Rustighello, Signor Chierici; Vitellozzo, Signor Kinni.
☞ Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.
The Box-office is now open.
Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock.
Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s.
The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

Education.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE.
Under the direction of a former chorister of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and pupil of Dr. F. Robinson.
In this Academy pupils are carefully instructed in the Theory and Practice of Singing and Pianoforte playing.
N.B.—The Principal devotes two Evenings in the week to the reception of such pupils as cannot take their lessons during the Day. Terms according to length of lesson.
Beginners—One Guinea per quarter, payable in advance.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A Lady residing in a healthful locality, will be happy to receive into her family one or two young ladies, who would enjoy very superior educational advantages, combined with the comforts of a cheerful and happy home.—Address "Y. X. W.," IRISH TIMES Office.

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE—DIRECT COMMISSIONS.—Mr. Stapleton's ARMY PROSPECTUS contains full and accurate information; references to above forty pupils who have passed on "First Trial" from him, several of them after failure from other Establishments. At the late examinations Mr. WILLIAM GUINNESS, Deepwell, Blackrock, passed on one month's Private Instruction by Mr. STAPLETON.
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.—The highest place (Fourth) of all Candidates from Ireland was obtained by Mr. BLEASBY, a Pupil proposed by Mr. Stapleton, at the last December Examination.
INDIAN ARMY.—Separate Prospectus gives the curriculum of subjects appointed by Council for India, and references to Pupils who have passed direct from Mr. Stapleton.
Gentlemen desirous of being expeditiously prepared, or of distinguishing themselves, can have Private Instruction from Mr. Stapleton, or from one of his staff of assistants.
WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., PRINCIPAL,
UNIVERSITY, CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTION,
26, KILDARE-STREET.

SELECT EDUCATION.—ENGLAND.
A Beneficed Clergyman, M.A., T.C.D., residing in one of the best and most healthful outlets of London, who has had many years' experience in Education, receives into his family a limited number of Pupils, whom he prepares for the English and Irish Universities, and for Competitive, Military, and Civil Examinations.
He is assisted by the best Professors in each Department, and pays especial attention to candidates for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Addiscombe.
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H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
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Unexceptional references given and required.

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Assisted by a Resident English Governess and Eminent Professors.
The Winter Term commences on the 1st of November.
Young Ladies are permitted to join any of the classes separately.
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Reference is kindly permitted to the Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH, Morphi-terrace, Kingstown.
No, 21, Royal-terrace, Kingstown (removed from No. 3, Bombay-terrace.)

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Mr. W. H. KILLINGLEY still continues to hold Morning and Evening Classes, at his residence, No. 36, Lower Mountpleasant-avenue.
Prospectuses can be obtained on application.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
In the matter of the Estate of James Greer Brown, Owner and Petitioner. } TO BE SOLD by Mr. GEORGE C. HYNDMAN, at his Auction Mart, CASTLE-PLACE, BELFAST, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of October next, at the hour of One o'clock, Part of the LANDS of SHANEOGUESTOWN, situate in the Lower Half Barony of Masserene, and County of Antrim, held under two Fee Farm Grants (as specified in the printed Rentals), in the following Lots, viz.:—

No. of Lot.	Denomination.	No. of Acres. A. R. P.	Nett Annual Profit Rent. £ s. d.
1	Part of Shaneoguestown	54 2 10	111 17 10
2	"	34 0 22	93 10 10
3	"	46 0 32	102 10 10½
4	"	3 1 10	5 14 2
		136 3 4	313 13 8½

The biddings will be submitted to the Hon. Judge Hargreave, at the Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, on Friday, the 2nd November, without further notice.
Dated this 18th day of July, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The Property is situate in a prosperous and peaceable neighbourhood, within ten miles of the town of Belfast, two of Antrim, and one half mile of the Dunadry Station of the Belfast and Ballymena Railway. Lot 1 comprises Summer-hill House and Farm, beautifully situate adjacent to the Six-mile Water, and commanding a fine view. The house contains two parlours, a drawingroom, and five bedrooms, besides servants' apartments, and the office-houses are extensive and convenient. The Lands are of the best quality, in a high state of cultivation, and a purchaser will be entitled to immediate possession.
For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay; to
Messrs. GEORGE BEAMISH and CO., 8, Inns-quay; to
JAMES GRIER BROWN, on the Premises; and to
Messrs. J. R. and T. GARRETT, Solicitors, having carriage of proceedings, 3, Donegall-square East, Belfast; and 8, Inns-quay, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

KINGSTOWN—GRESHAM-TERRACE.—TO BE LET fully furnished, for the winter, or such other period as may be agreed on, one of the capital, roomy Houses, in this fashionable locality; it contains two parlours, large drawingroom, six bedrooms, besides servants' apartments, greenhouse, water closets, and commodious basement storey; garden at the rear, with stabling and coachhouse; an extensive pleasure ground in front, and a splendid view of the bay and harbour, close to the railway station and promenade on the eastern pier.—Apply to H. MACLEAN, House Land and Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

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DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
TO BE LET, from the 1st November, a commodious Dwellinghouse, adjoining the town of Baltinglass, having pleasure ground, garden, and excellent out-offices. It contains two large sittingrooms, six bedrooms, servants'room, storeroom, pantry, kitchen, &c.; is in perfect order, and will be let with or without a few acres of land.—Apply to R. H. ANDERSON, Slaney-lodge, Baltinglass.

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TO LET, for such term as may be agreed upon, the
HOUSE, OFFICES, and DEMESNE of SCURMORE, containing about 200 acres, statute measure, beautifully situated on the banks of the river Moy, opposite the Bay of Killala, about six miles from Ballina, and one mile from Enniscrone. The House is a modern one, and contains comfortable accommodation for a large family.
The Farm is in excellent order and well-stocked, and the offices are extensive and suitable.
Immediate possession can be given.
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M'MASTER & CO. beg to inform the trade that they are this day landing, ex Mystery, from Habes and Malaga—
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22 packages Jordan Almonds,
100 boxes Figs,
99 cases Cocoa Shell, and
2,000 packages Valencia Raisins.
And have recently received, by s.s. Vasco di Gama and De Brus—
377 packages layer and bunch Muscatels,
100 boxes Figs,
80 cases Cocoa Shell.
And have also received, from Smyrna, by steamers Hecla and Agia Sofia—
3,175 packages extra Eleme and pulled Turkey Figs,
192 packages Sultana Raisins.
And by steamer Mavrocordato, from Patras—
30 barrels and 30 cases fine Patras Currants.
And further consignments expected, by Venetian and following steamers. They also shortly expect a large and choice selection of French Plums, in rich fancy cartoons and glass jars, all of which they will dispose of on moderate terms.
121, Capel-street, 17th October, 1860.

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24, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
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Amongst the stock will be found New and Second-hand
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
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LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
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ESTABLISHED 1840.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.
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This Institution adopts both the Proprietary and Mutual systems of Life Assurance, and the Policy-holders in both branches are fully protected by the "large Subscribed Capital" of the Company.
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Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum originally Assured.	Additions.	Sum now Assured.
July, 1840 ..	45	£5000	£1558	£6558
April, 1841 ..	35	1500	405	1905
March, 1841 ..	40	2000	536	2536
December, 1848 ..	39	2000	401	2401
August, 1853 ..	43	3000	332	3332
December, 1853 ..	56	2000	278	2278

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MURDOCK GREEN,
Manager and Agent.
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(By order)
WILLIAM EMMENS, Manager.
Church of England Assurance Office, Lothbury, London.

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Families and Gentlemen visiting the Island will find in the Hotel splendid accommodation, well-aired Beds, every comfort and attention, the finest Wines, and Moderate Charges.
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In connexion with this Establishment is the finest Sea-Bathing in the World.
Visitors are cautioned against Porters, Stewards, &c., paid to recommend inferior houses, and requested, on landing, to inquire for the Castle Mona Servants, who are always in attendance with an Omnibus, *which is free to the Hotel.*
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Our New season's Black-leaf Congou .. 3s 0d per lb.
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Fine Mocha and Jamaica .. 1s 8d per lb.
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Our Coffees are roasted on a new principle, which renders them particularly fine, and as we do not allow a mixture of Chicory and Coffee upon our premises, under any pretence whatever, we guarantee their perfect purity.
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At lowest prices of the day.
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In no article of domestic consumption is this axiom so truthfully exemplified as in Tea. Therefore, to meet the demands of our customers, we have secured a "Chop" of "Souchong," finest imported this season, to which we respectfully solicit the attention of the public.
Aiming as we do, not only to obtain, but secure, the highest meed of confidence, we have resolved that no pecuniary consideration shall induce us to submit to our customers and the public goods which have not been personally tested, and found genuine, and of intrinsic value. On these grounds alone we rest our claims on public patronage.
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Finest Souchong, ... 4s. per lb.
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Good Dinner Sherry (recommended) .. 21s per Dozen.
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Excellent .. 36s "
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GERMAN SELTZER WATER,
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The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
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Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
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A MARRIED LADY, a Protestant, experienced as a TEACHER, is open to a few engagements; teaches English, French, and Music. Terms—Sixpence an hour. References satisfactory.—Please address "R. E. C.," IRISH TIMES Office.

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HOUSEMAID, or to attend on young Ladies, a native of England, and a Protestant; works at her needle.—Letters addressed "M. T.," 69, Grafton-street, will be attended to for a few days.

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AS THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable Young Woman, who fully understands her business; can wash and make up linen in the neatest manner; her character will bear the strictest inquiry.—Please address "M. T.," No. 39, Grafton-street, or 39, Lower Abbey-street.

A MAN AND WIFE want Situations as BUTLER and COOK, who have lived with families of the highest respectability. Cook understands dairy and baking, and making her own barm, and her business in all its various branches; would go separate if required. Butler would be found to give general satisfaction in his situation; understands driving in single or double harness if required, and in every way would be found a deserving servant.—Please address "T. F.," 80, Grafton-street.

AS LIGHT PORTER or MESSENGER, in a Merchant's or Mercantile House, a respectable, Protestant Youth, who can read, and write a fair hand, and keep small accounts; or his parents would place him to the grocery and provision trade with Christian people.—Address "W. D.," 12, Stephen's-lane, Upper Mount-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for Ennis College, a First-Class MATHEMATICAL and ENGLISH MASTER. He must be in holy orders, a Graduate and Honorman of one of the Universities of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge, and well experienced in teaching. Stipend, £120 per annum, board, lodging, with washing.—Applications, with testimonials, to be forwarded to 145, Rathmines, addressed Rev. F. E. Barnes.

WANTED, A PORTER, for TRINITY COLLEGE.—Candidates must be of the Established Church; not to exceed 30 years of age.—Applications to be made in their own handwriting, addressed to Mr. Hingston, Chief Steward, from whom all particulars may be learned.
N.B.—No testimonials to be received after 25th inst.

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THE ONLY OILCLOTH MANUFACTORY IN IRELAND!!!
ESTABLISHED 1791.
The Largest and Cheapest Stock of
WELL-SEASONED OILCLOTH.
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J. D. FRANKLIN, Proprietor.

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We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in
Chandeliers, Lobby Lights,
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We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection.
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LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS,
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BELMONTINE LAMPS, WITH BUDE BURNERS.
Lamps for Burning Belmontine and Paraffin Oils, from 1s 3d upwards.
Belmontine and Paraffin Oils, and Liquid Gas.
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Each Bottle is signed "FRED. LEWIS."
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FRED. LEWIS' HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Venders in the Kingdom.
FRED. LEWIS,
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BRIGGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL,
FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS.
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland.
A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FINE COLZA OIL.
H. LEEDOM & CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply for the coming season the same quality of the Colza Oil which gave so much satisfaction during the last four or five winters. For purity, and brilliancy of light it cannot be surpassed.
HAMPTON LEEDOM & CO.,
WAX CHANDLERS AND OIL MERCHANTS,
Agents for Price's Patent Candles.
34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

THE CORNHILL ROYAL PATENT POWDER STARCH.
This STARCH, so justly celebrated for strength, purity of colour, and imparting a brilliant and elastic finish to the cloth, is not surpassed in any of these qualities, or is cheapest. Free of any adulteration, it is especially adapted for fine Fabrics, and only requires a trial to ensure its constant use.
When purchasing, ask for
THE CORNHILL STARCH.
S. CHRISTIE, Agent for Dublin and the South of Ireland,
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J. TWEEDALL (for eighteen years Foreman to J. Lamprey) respectfully solicits a trial of his Warranted TABLE CUTLERY, made of the best double refined Shear Steel, the same quality as had been manufactured at the late J. Lamprey's, which gave such universal satisfaction. Prices from 9s. to 42s. per dozen Knives and Forks.
RAZORS.
The Razors manufactured by J. TWEEDALL retain their keenness of edge to the last, being made of the finest cast steel, the same quality as the old Read Razors, which have been unequalled for the last eighty years.
J. TWEEDALL,
MANUFACTURING CUTLER,
39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Cutlery repaired. *** No SECOND PRICE.

BATHS, BEDSTEADS, LAMPS
J. EDMUNDSON AND COMPANY
Call attention to the above, and invite inspection of their stock which will be found large, and well-assorted, new, and moderate in price.
Their extensive Showrooms contain an immense assortment of House-furnishing Ironmongery of every description, sold at very low prices.
Horticultural Implements and Garden Tools.
Gas Fittings in Ormolu, Bronze, and Crystal.
Saddlery and Horse Clothing, &c.
J. E. AND Co. are Agents for Goddard's Patent Economical Cooking Apparatus, Bradford's Patent Washing and Wringing Machines, Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, &c.; and are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Mansions, Towns, &c.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.
J. EDMUNDSON AND COMPANY,
House-furnishing Ironmongers, Gas Fitters, and Gas Engineers.

POOLEY'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES
These Machines are used upon the principal railways in Great Britain, and are unrivalled for accuracy. Specimens [illegible] and every information obtained from
H. SIRTHORPE [illegible]
Agents for [illegible]
11 and 12 Co[illegible]

[illegible] following advertisement:— [illegible] October 8, 1860.—Last chance [illegible] Blondin. On this occasion Mons. Blondin [illegible] the most daring feat on record, that [illegible] 1,500 feet upon a tight rope, with his feet [illegible] a bushel basket, being heavily chained from [illegible] foot at the same time with massive chains, at [illegible] o'clock p.m."

[illegible] AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN AT NORWICH.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, during the past week, have been delighting the Norwich people by a display of their histrionic talent, which has obtained for them a high reputation, not only in London, but wherever they have appeared during their country visit. The *Norwich Mercury* speaks in most enthusiastic terms of the performance of "The Wife's Secret" on Wednesday last, in which Mr. and Mrs. Kean personated, as usual, the characters of Sir Walter Amyot and of Lady Eveline Arden. On Saturday last Mr. Kean appeared as Louis XI.

The oldest engineer in the north of England, Mr. Jonathan Forster, died last week at Wylam, where he had laboured for upwards of half a century. He was engineer at Wylam Colliery when the experiments were made there which ended in the adoption of the locomotive engine, and though his name has never been brought prominently forward in connection therewith, there are those living who know that very many of the practical hints of which George Stephenson availed himself in improving the steam-engine came from Jonathan Forster.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

MRS. MANNING
Has the honour to announce her return from PARIS AND LONDON, and the arrival of her New Goods, DUBLIN, 102, AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET.
October 19th, 1860.

J. MANNING, SILK MERCER, AND IMPORTER OF FOREIGN GOODS,
Has the honour to announce his return from PARIS AND LYONS, With a magnificent assortment of Novelties suited for the present season.
He also begs respectfully to add that, in order to afford further facilities for his increasing trade, he has made large additions lately to his extensive Warehouse, the new portion of which is exclusively set apart for Silks, Shawls, Fancy Dresses, Gloves and Ribbons.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.
I wish particularly to call attention to some cloths I have had specially manufactured for Riding Habits. The object I have had in view is to attain great firmness of texture without undue weight of material. The reputation my house has attained for its style of Cutting renders it unnecessary to dwell on this head.
RICHARD ALLEN, 28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

SUPERFINE FLANNELS.
WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON, having received their Winter Stock, respectfully invite Purchasers to visit their Establishment previous to deciding elsewhere.
In addition to their usual supply of Plain Goods of the best qualities, they have a carefully selected assortment of Printed Flannels, in new and elegant patterns.
Blankets in all sizes and qualities.
WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON, 14, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN. Established A.D. 1795.

MOTTO WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH and CO., 83, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Debate in the Mountjoy-street Meeting, on This (Friday) Evening, Oct. 19, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—"Dr. Cullen's Many Masses for the Irish Brigade in Purgatory."
President—Mr. G. M'Guigan.
Why cannot Dr. Cullen tell whether any of the slain of the Pope's Irish Brigade were in Purgatory last Friday, and are out of it now?
Why does Dr. Cullen fear their being sent into Purgatory, when he says, "They washed away every stain of sin by the Sacrament of Penance, and strengthened their weakness by the bread of angels"?
If those two sacraments "applied the blood and passion" of Christ, must they not have gone to Heaven straight; for God tells us that "the blood of Jesus Christ, His Son, cleanseth us from all sin?"—I John i. 7, Dr. Cullen's R. C. Bible.
When did Purgatory begin according to Dr. Cullen's religion?
Why was there no Purgatory or punishment for "the faithful departed" before the death of Christ? Why were they sent to a place of rest, and Christians to a state of torment?
Why did Dr. Cullen give his audience to suppose that Purgatory was meant in Maccabees, when the writer clearly says, that it was in view of the resurrection, and not of their release from the fire or torment of Purgatory?—2 Mac. xii. 43, 44.
Why were not the slain of the Irish Brigade fortified with Extreme Unction, to remove the relics of sins, and help them to die well?
When Dr. Cullen quoted "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," &c., why did he leave out "that they may rest from their labours?"—Apoc. xiv. 13. Is it because he thought them to be writhing in agony from the fire of Purgatory?
Does not God plainly tell us "there is no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus, who walk not according to the flesh?"—Rom. viii. 1, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
If those men were real Christians, members of the true church which is Christ's body, and so "in Christ," how could they be sentenced to pains and penalties when the Saviour must have "washed them from their sins in his own blood?"—Apoc. i. 5, Dr. Cullen's own Bible.
Roman Catholic friends, come and hear. Bring your Bibles. Believe and be saved.
Why don't the Pope release the tortured souls of the Irish Brigade from the flames of Papal Purgatory?
It is that he can't? or that he won't?
Why does not Dr. Cullen ask him?
Are they left to the "priests" and their Mass-Sacrifices?
Beware—Trust only in Christ, and his one Sacrifice on the Cross.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH (Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s. Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

The English Funds have acquired firmness to-day, owing to the Bank Directors having separated without making the anticipated alteration in the minimum rate of interest; the immediate consequence of which will most likely be, that the Money market will now derive ease from the cessation of the continued pressure which has been caused by the expectation of dear rates for money.

In our market operations were confined within a very narrow compass, New 3 per Cent. Stock being alone negociated, the quotations in which were at yesterday's rates. The Share market manifested no appearance of recovery from the lethargy to which reference was made in our report of yesterday; the last prices being in general scarcely maintained, and dealings throughout being on a small scale.

In Banks only two transactions are marked, viz.—in Nationals, which appeared steady at their previous value (£63½); and in Royals, which experienced a falling off of one quarter per share, but at the reduced rate continued in demand.

In Steam Securities the only alteration in value is that in Atlantics, which fell back to the extent of 6s 3d per share, as might have been anticipated from our former reports; but towards the close of the market, however, some symptoms of firmness were apparent. City of Dublin Issue of the current year (£5 paid) were quoted for the first time at a premium of 10s per share. Dundalks (limited) realised their former value (£10½), but were still procurable at the price.

In Mines the dealings were restricted to Connorrees, which showed renewed buoyancy, but were still offered at the highest price, there being buyers at the medium rate. Mining Company of Ireland Shares were nominally, £13¼ to £13½, and Wicklow Coppers were again offered at their previous value, £70.

In Miscellaneous Securities transactions were in Grand Canal Stock, which passed hands at its former rate (£35), at which, however, more could be obtained; and in Patriotic Insurance Shares, which were also quoted at their previous price, and continued in request. There were again sellers of Alliance Gas at last price.

The Railway market exhibited renewed depression, and the dealings were considerably circumscribed. Cork and Passage were fractionally lower but were still required at the reduced price, there being sellers at the higher rate (£10½). Great Southern Stock realised yesterday's price, but appeared rather heavy; there were again free sellers at £113. There were sellers of Cork and Youghals and Midland Great Western £50 Shares, at last rates in each case. There were, also, offers to sell Dundalk and Enniskillens at their former price; and Waterford and Limericks were again inquired for at £23½. The transactions in Preference Shares were confined to Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents. (A), which realised their last price; and to Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock, which was still required at a reduction of three-eighths per cent.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Oct. 18.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91¼ ½
Ditto for new account, 12th October	—
Ditto for new account 8th November	91¼ ½
BANKS.	
National	63½
Royal	27
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5¼ ½
City of Dublin	—
Ditto Issue of 1860	5½
Dundalk (Limited)	10½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	28s 3d
MISCELLANEOUS.	
National Insurance	35
Patriotic Insurance	6
RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western	112½
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	16¾ ⅞
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99⅝

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 133st October. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞ ⅞	—	92	91⅞
Ditto for Account	91⅞ ⅞	91⅞ ⅞	91⅞ ⅞	—	92¼ 92	91⅞ 92
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91¼ ⅜ ½	91¼ ⅜	91¼ ⅜	91¼ ⅜	91⅜	91⅜ ½
Ditto for Account	91⅜ ½	91⅜ ½	91⅜ ½	91⅜ ¼	91⅜ ½	91⅜ ½

powerful ... this or that prete... your onset.

"To arms! ye men of the... manhood to boast of. To arms! ... before ye to practise a warrior's life. ... in March, 1861, the hymn of liberty and ... will ring throughout the land. "GARIBALDI.

"Caserta, October 6, 1860."

I have received some further tidings touching the occupation of Viterbo, the bare facts of which I wro... about this morning. In reply to the Gonfalonier's letter, General de Goyon very frankly replied that the Papal gendarmes would follow close upon his troops, and that their mission was to re-establish the Papal Government. On the 11th the French troops occupied the town. On the 10th the municipal commission and the greater part of the population had marched out of it, and sought a refuge in Tuscany. These particulars are fully confirmed by the *Monitore Toscano* of the 13th.

The following highly curious letter from Rome is published by the *Ami de la Religion*. It is dated the 8th inst:—

"The Revolutionary Committee, which sits at Rome, and is openly working to bring about the overthrow of the Papal Government, was sitting when M. de Grammont received, on the evening of the 29th ult., the dispatch informing him of the embarkation of the 57th and 38th Regiment of the Line. The consternation was all the greater from the inconceivable retreat of the 7th of the Line, which abandoned Corneto to the Garibaldian volunteers after a few negociations, which led people to suppose that a thorough understanding exists ...

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

A diminution in the expectations of an upward movement in the rate of discount, the tendency to recovery on the Paris Bourse, and a cessation of rain, caused the English Funds to open at an improvement of ⅛ per cent. This buoyancy was not maintained, but at the close the market was still an ⅛ per cent. higher than yesterday, and its general appearance was unfavorable. The applications at the Bank to-day for discount were again extremely heavy, but a large proportion of them were still believed to be attributed to a desire to provide against an advance in the rate, which is much wished for by the money dealers, rather than to the pressure of actual requirements for the movement. The changes of the week have been adverse, and if they could be built upon as likely to make further progress there could be little doubt of the policy of advance in the rate from 4½ to 5 per cent., if, on the contrary, there seems to be no signs of a permanent drain, an advance in the Bank rate would, in a few days, find the market falling away from the Bank and going to these, who did business on cheaper terms. No gold was taken from the Bank to-day. The South Eastern Company intend to raise £750,000 additional capital, £250,00 of which is for their subscription ot the Charing Cross Railway, and the remainder for station accommodation and rolling stock. Yesterday Midland touched 135½, but afterwards treurned to 134¼ to 134½; Lancashire and Yorkshire and several other stocks declined. Great Northerns improved more than one per cent.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The Stock markets to-day were principally regulated by varying rumours relative to the probable result of the weekly court at the Bank to-morrow. In the morning the funds commenced with a rise of one-eighth per cent. In the afternoon an impression with regard to the policy of the Bank became more doubtful, and the advance was lost. The fluctuations in the Share market were of a similar character. An almost general improvement occured in the morning, but was followed by a decided relapse in the afternoon. The Discount market continues to present much irregularity. The rates for good bills in the general market ranged from 4½ to 5 per cent.; the very best being at the Bank rate, but as regards 4 and 6 months paper, great difficulty is experienced in obtaining accommodation, and in the Stock Exchange the supply of money continues abundant at 3 to 3½ per cent. on Government securities. No bullion was sold at the Bank to-day. The demand for the Continent however continues.

FUNDS AND SHARES—YESTERDAY.

Ambergs, 6¾ 7¼; Caledonians, 92½ ¾; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3½; Eastern Counties, 53½ ¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 2; Great Northern, 114 15; Great Northern A, 115 16; Great Western, 74½ ¾; Great Southern and Western, 112 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118; London and North Western, 101½ ¾; London and South Western, 95½ 5½; Leeds Northern, 59½ ¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½ 8; Midland Stock, 133½ 4; North British, 62½ 3; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104½; York and North Midland, 89½ ¾. Consols have been inanimate all day, at 92⅞ to 3, closing 92 13-16 to 15-16; rather buyers at ⅞. Shares improved towards the middle of the day, but closed dull, at the lowest prices of the day. There has not been much general business doing. Canadian Shares a shade firmer, but inactive.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.—The weekly court at Bank was broken up without altering the rate of discount. The event has not led to any variation in the Funds, which are quoted the same as yesterday afternoon.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, THURSDAY, 3-45 P.M.—The Bourse has been dull, and little business was done. Rentes were finally quoted 68.85, or ⅛ lower than yesterday.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, OCT. 18.—The supplies of stock are seasonably good, but of very inferior quality. Trade generally heavy, and calves have given way from 4d to 6d per 8lbs. In value of beasts, sheep, and pigs no change has taken place. Beef, 2s 6d to 4s 6d, mutton, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; veal, 4s 10d; pork, 4s to 5s 4d per 8lbs. Beasts, 1200.

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET, OCT 18.—There was short supply of wheat from the farmers, and fine old realised an advance of 1s to 2s per quarter, while new was offered for much lower, and difficult to sell. Barley and beans 1s per quarter dearer. Oats only taken in retail. Peas unaltered.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, OCT. 18.—The same number of cattle at the market to-day as on Thursday last. Top quality in fair demand at about last week's quotations; but middling and inferior sorts difficult to sell, rather lower prices at the close—all sold. There was again a good supply of sheep, for which there was a fair demand, and all sold without change in value.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, OCT. 18.—No. 1, 51s to 51s 6d; mixed numbers, warrants, 52s 1½d to 52s 3d; No. 3, 50s 3d to 50s 6d; market firm.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 18.—White wheat, 28s to 33s; red wheat, 27s to 29s 6d; oats 11s 8 to 12s 7d; barley 14s to 17s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT 18.—Firsts, 113s; seconds, 112s; thirds, 101s; fourths, 94s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s. 2,100 in market.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The supply of beasts much larger than on this day week. There was a fair demand for the primest beef at nearly former quotations, but second rate was a drug, and sold from 2s to 3s per cwt lower. The supply of sheep also much larger, with a moderate demand at ½ per lb reduction in prices. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 58s to 60s per cwt sinking offal; second rate and coarse beasts 38s to 50s per cwt do. The best wedder mutton 7½d to 7¾d per lb, in the sink; inferior and ewes, 6½d per lb do; veal, 8d per lb do.

CAVANAGH, AND BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

The arrivals of all English grain this week are small, but those of foreign are fair.

English wheat realised the same prices as on Monday. The attendance, although it included a few country millers and dealers, was only moderate, and business in foreign wheat limited, but late rates were fully supported. Spring corn is steady at Monday's prices.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	590	120	30	—	—	680 sks.
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	590	—	—	—
Foreign	7,820	3,560	14,940	—	—	6,050 brls. 1870 sks.

KINGFORD AND LAY.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE.—WEDNESDAY.

At this day's corn market there was a good attendance of the town and country trade and of buyers from a distance, and a brisk consumptive demand was experienced for wheat, resulting in a considerable business, at the full prices of this day week, the decline of Friday being generally recovered. Flour was a slow sale, and American must be noted 6d to 1s per barrel lower on the week. Prime new oats were not any lower, but ordinary runs and black may be called ½ to 1d per 45lbs lower. New oatmeal, being now rather plentiful, must be noted 1s per load down on the week. In barley and peas there was no change to note, as there is little or none offering. Egyptian beans, however, were 6d per qr dearer. Indian corn was in fair request, and mixed American brought 37s per qr, being an advance of fully 6d per qr. Best white American was held at 42s per qr.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT. 16.—There was a good demand for cotton to-day, and very extreme prices were obtainable. The sales reached 20,000 bales, of which 13,000 were for export and speculation.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G P O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Constantinople	6 am Oct. 19.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 am Oct. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., [S]	6 pm Oct. 19.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	7 am Oct. 21.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	7 am Oct. 23.
West Coast of Africa [L]	6 pm Oct. 23.
Constantinople	6 am Oct. 25.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	6 am Oct. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	6 am Oct. 26.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 pm Oct. 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	6 pm Oct. 26.
America (New York) Bahamas [Q]	7 am Oct. 28.
America (New York) [S]	6 pm Oct. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—FRIDAY, OCT. 19.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Court Favours," "Les Deux Aveugles," "The Quiet Family," "Un Tigre Du Bengale," and "An Ambuscade in Inkermann."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, NO. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 3 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 6, amounted to 63,475, making a daily average of 10,579 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY, being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following will, in future, be the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,

First three lines ... 1s 0d
Every additional line ... 0s 3d

WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,

First three lines ... 1s 0d
Every additional line ... 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

[illegible] those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the [illegible] do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a [illegible] on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of [illegible] advertise at commensurately small cost.

[illegible] Advertisements of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, [illegible] after the first three is only 2d.

October 1st, 1860.

OVERCOATS. ... AND OWENS, ...ME-STREET. ...N TROUSERING. ... OWENS, ...TREET, ... Trousers, 16s.

When our Monumental City you honour with a visit, 'Tis true, you will either find this House or you'll miss it.
THE Custom House Returns show that EDWARD KEEFIL is the only Importer in all Ireland of MEERSCHAUM PIPES DIRECT FROM GERMANY, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, And 63, DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Nassau-street, Dublin.

A CARD. MRS. SIDFORD, 17, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN, Paris Millinery and Court Dressrooms, Respectfully announces the arrival of NEW PATTERNS IN CRINOLINE AND FANCY STRAW BONNETS, NEW PATTERNS IN PARIS CLOAKS, DROGUETS, REPS, &c., &c.
Also a Case of Rich BLACK GLACE SILK and VELVET of excellent quality.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO. have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, With a most superb Stock of AUTUMN GOODS, Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS.
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
USEFUL. No. 4,287. Designs Office, London, August 31st, 1860.
I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.
Exd. J. H. Bowin. CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London. The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and inuniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments, 12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE AND PAYNE, Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

HUNTING BREECHES.—We respectfully invite NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN to inspect our present stock of new materials for Hunting Breeches; which will be found more varied and extensive than any past season. Also, some very beautiful new styles of Hunting Vests.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO., 32, Molesworth-street.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19.

ACCIDENT has made us acquainted with, perhaps, the coolest appropriation of another man's labours conceivable. The Hon. A. F. Kinnaird lately delivered a very interesting address in the Glasgow City Hall, on "Punishment and Reformation." In the course of his address, he spoke in marked, but still only in merited, praise of the Irish convict system. He quoted facts and figures from Captain Crofton's "Notes on Colonel Jebb's Report," and proved that, under the Irish system, not more than four per cent. of liberated prisoners have ever been again imprisoned. The difference, between Captain Crofton's and Colonel Jebb's system are precisely the differences between punishment and reformation. Col. Jebb exacts the penalty for crime: Captain Crofton makes the earlier imprisonment of the criminal severe, but gradually lessens its severity, and gives him a foretaste of liberty, even prior to his conditional liberation. Colonel Jebb's system is an acknowledged failure; Captain Crofton's is an unparalleled and unhoped-for success. Yet, in the City Hall of Glasgow, before the assembled members of the different sections, in the presence of numerous foreigners, whom the Social Congress had brought together, the Hon. A. Kinnaird uttered the astounding sentence that "for the system of intermediate prisons, "which has been so successfully worked out in the "Irish prisons, the country is mainly indebted to "Sir Joshua Jebb!" We acquit, at once, the Hon. Mr. Kinnaird of any part in this attempt to deck Sir Joshua Jebb with stolen plumage. Mr. Kinnaird was deceived and misled, as subsequent events show, by interested parties who desired that Colonel Jebb should be the godfather of any system except his own.

There were many present who were well aware that Colonel Jebb had no claim whatever to the institution of the Irish system. Of these, Sir J. K. Shuttleworth and Lord Brougham, on the conclusion of Mr. Kinnaird's address, protested emphatically against attributing to Colonel Jebb the origin of a system *against* which he had actually written. There could be no doubt whatever about the matter. Captain Crofton's answer to Colonel Jebb lay on the table. Mr. Kinnaird had quoted from it; there could be no misconception; and Mr. Kinnaird publicly acknowledged his mistake.

Now, although the London journals all print that passage of Mr. Kinnaird's speech which gives to Colonel Jebb a merit he has no claim to, not a single newspaper records the indignant remonstrance of Lord Brougham, the reclamation of Sir G. K. Shuttleworth, or the retractation of Mr. Kinnaird. It is very difficult to explain this reticence on honourable grounds. Colonel Jebb is an Englishman: Captain Crofton is an Irishman. Can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Perhaps it may be intended, when Mr. Cardwell supplies the place of a Lord Lieutenant, to centralise all our prison management, and place our prisons under the control of Colonel Jebb; and, meantime, it is advisable to deceive the English people by representing the Irish and English system to be the same.

One journal, and one only, the *Friend of the People*, contains a notice of the transaction, and a proof of what we state. At page 574, No. 38, will be found the following passage:—

Lord Brougham, after confirming a eulogium which had been passed by Rev. Principal Barclay upon the local press, for the manner in which it had reported the Association's proceedings, referred to the circumstance that in the reading of the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird's able paper on "Punishment and Reformation," that gentleman had, by mistake, attributed Captain Crofton's most important measure of prison reform to another (Sir J. Jebb), who had written a report against it. No sooner had Mr. Kinnaird made this statement at the meeting, than Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, along with himself, joined in making the correction. That circumstance, concluded his lordship, showed that it was highly desirable that the whole of what took place should be given."

It is somewhat remarkable that Colonel Jebb's system is called the "Government system" in England. The Irish system is simply designated here as Captain Crofton's. The Irish Executive steadily stands aloof from any official acknowledgement of the system as their own. When the subject has been broached in the House of Commons Mr. Cardwell has preserved a gloomy silence, and left to Lord Naas the duty of defending the Irish system. Mr. Cardwell could find words to apologise for the wretched and degraded prisons of Bermuda, but he could find none for a system which promises soon to free Ireland from her criminals. Mr. Cardwell could mark, as is usual with his Cabinet, the signal failure of the English system, by honouring its originator with a title. The only reward the Irish officials receive is to find their services attributed to the very man who wrote against them.

THE article on the Queen's University, which we reprint this morning from the London *Times*, presents us with the Oxford or Cambridge undergraduate view of the University of Dublin and Irish Education generally. The opinions of the writer upon the Queen's University are tolerably fair, for they are translated from the speeches of the Earl of Carlisle and the Vice-Chancellor of the University. But even here the writer's ignorance of Ireland led him into a curious dilemma It is a fixed principle with him that Catholics would not frequent the Queen's Colleges through dread of meeting Protestants, and Protestants avoid them through fear of coming in contact with Catholics. It would follow, of course, that there were no students at all in the Colleges, for the writer had laid down, as the cause of the slow success of the Colleges, the opposition between these creeds. But, struck with the difficulty, the writer imagines a third-class of neither religion, but whose creed consists of scientific and intellectual dogmas—an idea evidently borrowed from Daniel O'Connell's "Godless Colleges." There exists no such third-class in Ireland; and the *Times* can hardly have looked over the statistical papers contained in the report of the Queen's Colleges. Had these been before the writer, he would have found that the proportion of Protestants and Roman Catholics was very nearly equal, and that the men of no religion, or a scientific religion, amount exactly to 14.

It is the policy of Ultramontane writers, adopted too often by London authors, who know nothing of this country but from guide-books, to represent all as heretics, atheists, or men of no religion, who do not belong to their particular system. Ultramontanism is aggressive and clamorous. From its noise and constant appeals to the public, it appears to be the only Roman Catholic party to an ignorant observer. But the Ultramontanes are in a vast numerical minority. There are hundreds of independent Roman Catholic priests in Ireland who shrink from the politico-religious turbulence of the Cullenite and Antonelli school. In respectable society, the writer of the *Times* might meet numbers of independent Roman Catholic gentlemen who have never bowed down their freedom of action and opinion for the frown of a despotic prelate. These gentlemen are no atheists, though Ultramontanism would probably burn them if it had the power. They believe in the truth of their creed, but they are freemen; and it is of these that the Roman Catholic classes in the Queen's Colleges are formed. Nor these only, for in Trinity College there is a large and an increasing number of Roman Catholic pupils, who fear not contact with Protestants. The failure of the Roman Catholic University is a standing proof that Ultramontanism is confined to the prelacy and the very lowest classes, but that outside there exists a vast majority of independent men, unnoticed indeed, for their taste lies neither in vituperation nor rebellion.

The writer of the *Times* has got hold of some "old chap book," and has read in Carleton's stories a description of some hedge school. This he takes to be the normal standard of educational establishments in Ireland. The Irish schoolmaster is not armed with a rod wherewith to beat his pupils to death, like the convict schoolmaster now in Millbank Prison. He has not the domain of Dotheboy's Hall. As a rule, our country schools are infinitely above the character of the generality of English schools. Schoolmasters with us are usually graduates of a university: in England, they are tradesmen, butlers, retired policemen, or broken-down builders, who have purchased the interest in an academy, enticed by a seductive advertisement in the "scholastic" columns of the *Times*. Our parochial schools are able to give, and do give, a far higher degree of education than the middle-class schools of England. It is not the possession of a rod or a domain that constitutes the teacher; and if our youth do "throw a fly" in Connemara, pray do not Cambridge men go to Windermere or Wales during the long vacation? How comes it that, in every competitive examination, these boys, who study only by fits and starts, and who do not crouch before their teacher as before Juggernaut, beat soundly those reverential youths whose teacher must be excellent, because he possesses a rod and a domain?

But the writer of the *Times* flies at higher game. He tells us that an Irishman will not undergo the same sacrifices for education that an Englishman does. Few Englishmen ever succeeded in gaining sizarships in Trinity College, though very many of them have tried. Of late years, from many causes, we have had a large number of Englishmen in the Dublin University, but the non-sacrificing Irishmen universally beat them. This must arise either from the superior ability or the greater industry of the Irish, and we leave it to the *Times* to select which it will. The result—the valuable result, is the same. If many of the Dublin pupils do study in the country for one or two terms, it is generally because parents, warned by the extravagance, the immorality, and the gambling of English Universities, more happily placed, hesitate to place their children in the heart of a great city abounding in temptations. One would think that, in the opinion of the *Times*, a residence within the walls of an old college for a certain number of years made the scholar. English Universities have adopted what is partly the principle of the Dublin University, and twice a year admit as associates, or grant certificates of competency to, youths who have never seen their walls. Those pupils who have not resided or kept terms in Trinity are compelled to pass two examinations in the year "in Hall." The ordeal is no trifling one, as the writer of the *Times* would feel, if he had ventured to undergo it. If the youth answers well, we do not think it is of much consequence whether he gained his knowledge on the hill-sides of Connemara, or in the cloisters of an ancient building.

It is of very little consequence to Ireland or Irishmen what opinion the *Times* may form of them. But the *Times* seldom indulges in a vituperative tirade without an object. Perhaps, from the absence of Puseyism and Atheism in this country; perhaps, too, from the great success of Irish competitors at examinations held in England, a large proportion of English youths are repairing to Irish colleges and schools. The object may be to deter these emigrants and keep the wanderers at home.

The whole article, however, is a fair specimen of the arrogant superciliousness of pretenders to scholarship. Englishmen, in their own country, have been soundly beaten by Irish youths in all competitive examinations. Completely ignoring this fact, the *Times* tells us we do not bow to the rules or laws of educational discipline, and therefore cannot be instructed, and expresses a contemptuous judgment on our scholarship because our masters do not wield the rod, and our pupils do not always reside within the walls of a college. It is not a little curious that the most brilliant writers who shed light and life over the columns of the *Times* were Irishmen, taught in Ireland; and it is almost suicidal to vituperate the class which elevated the *Times* to what it was, and now pretends to be—the arbiter of English opinion.

The *Times* on the Queen's University in Ireland:—

The annual meeting of the Queen's University in Dublin has been accompanied by a statistical speech from the Vice-Chancellor—the Lord Chancellor of Ireland—and by a classical speech from the Lord Lieutenant, which bore his hearers off in a flight "to the city of the violet crown, the honeyed hill of Hymettus, the scarce-seen stream of the Ilyssus, the gleaming quarries of Pentelicus, the unmatched glories of the Parthenon, and the olive groves of the Academy." The Vice-Chancellor's estimate of the success of the institution has been questioned by a Dublin journal, but considering all the difficulties by which the scheme has been beset, and through which it has had to make its way, we do not find much fault with this estimate. It must be remembered that a new institutution labours under many disadvantages, as such. It wants prestige, it wants associations, it wants the honours of time and names, and all that authority of home growth which so imposes on the imagination. Government patronage and the connexion of great officials cannot make up for the want of this indigenous weight. This defect tells especially upon a new University, because Universities have in this country an established association with age. We do not form an image of an *alma mater* except as a grandmother. We have an heraldic standard of authority in matters of education. A University ought never to be young; it ought to be born grandæval, patriarchal, and monumental. There ought to be a power of creating reminiscences and conjuring up retrospective vistas proper to the occasion. It is a question whether it might not with advantage be created in a state of melancholy but interesting decay, like the fossil animals of metachronic geology.

The Vice-Chancellor's criterion and testing fact is the number of students that have been matriculated at the different Colleges of the Queen's University since their foundation, which is, taking all the Colleges together, 1,432, besides 570 students who have resorted to one or other of them for instruction without matriculating. This makes a total of nearly 2,000 who have entered into the institution in one way or another. This is a collective result which does not do any great injustice to a short period of 11 years—for the Queen's University only dates from 1849—considering all the difficulties of the case. On the other hand, as an unfavourable piece of evidence, is brought forward the fact that only 209 B.A. degrees have been conferred in all these 11 years—or, to state the case less unfavourably, these eight years, for degrees only began to be conferred in 1852. This proportion of the number of matriculated students to the number of degrees is not a favourable sign because it shows that the University has not gained sufficient weight or made sufficient impression upon the minds of the students and the class from which they come to make the majority of them think it worth while to stay at or advise a stay at the University the length of time required for admission to a degree. The degree does not appear as yet to carry with it that prestige which compensates for the expenditure of a longer space of student time. But this, after all, is the natural result of the working of a new University as such. A degree is a mark or stamp which derives its value peculiarly from time and association. As the impress of an old University it carries with it a definite and understood social value, connecting the student with an historical corporation and with the old lineage of education; a the badge of a new University it has no such value, but simply stands as the bare sign of so much knowledge attested. If a new University, however, stands its ground its marks become of more and more value, they obtain general recognition and confer an understood rank, and the student aims at them and stays for them as the proper climax of his course.

But we have not mentioned yet the obstacles which mainly stand in the way of the Queen's University, and do and will stand in the way of all improved education in Ireland for a considerable time, and those are—first, the religious divisions of the country; and, secondly, the lower and looser standard of Education which is the hereditary tradition of Irish society. Of the religious difficulty we need not speak, everybody knows of it, and knows how it works. The Queen's University has caught it from both sides, and been the butt of Romanist zeal and Protestant zeal too. A Romanist does not go to these colleges because he will meet Protestants, a Protestant does not go there because he will meet Romanists. They depend at present upon the support of a section of Irish society which is not large—viz., that which can draw distinctions and see a common intellectual and scientific ground between Protestant and Papist. This section, however, is growing, and it will grow the more, because it has what we may call an institution of its own in this very University; an institution which supports it by adopting that reasonable ground of education which this moderate party has taken. The other obstacle, which is the traditional loose standard of education that an Irishman has, is also one which must be taken into account in forming an estimate of the results of the Queen's University. An Irishman does not undergo the same sacrifices for education that an Englishman does. He has a lighter idea of its claims, and does not bow to its rules and laws and discipline as we do. Education is more of a shuffle with him, something that is got through by shifts and snatches, a bit here and a bit there. He does not acknowledge a system or plan, or a yoke, or a tie, or a course of trial in education. This is shown in the different *regime* of the University of Dublin and the English Universities. The University of Dublin has not been able to enforce residence as the condition of a degree. Oxford and Cambridge always have. The Irish student has kept his terms in the country, and read with a tutor or with nobody, going through an academical *curriculum* in the shape of rural sports in Connemara and Sligo, while his name on the University books has been his guarantee for being a veritable Dublin student. This is a free-and-easy system. The same standard prevails in preparatory education. The schoolmaster is not the authority in Ireland that he is in England, he is not invested with the scholastic sceptre or even rod; he has not a domain in which he rules supreme, or the dignity of an independent power; he has a dominie who has to teach little Mike and Pat the Latin grammar for so much a week, and hands scholarship over the counter, as his neighbour the grocer does tea and sugar. This has been till very lately the Irish idea of a schoolmaster, and even now it is not wholly superseded by a loftier one. But people with such ideas do not readily embrace new plans of education when presented to them. They like their old ways best, and suspect all attempts which are made to improve them. They hold back, and are shy and jealous, half proud and half timid. The Catholic University, with all its appeals to their most rampant religious prejudices, has wholly failed in catching them, and the Queen's University has undoubtedly not had adequate, though it has had tolerable success. It unquestionably sells a good article, and on all commercial principles this must tell in the long run. The candidates whom it has sent up to the Indian Civil Service Examinations witness to a solid and effective *curriculum*. The University has only to go on standing its ground, and it will overcome many obstacles and prejudices.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday.

The foolish *canard* which Mr. Reuter lent himself to propagate, that Austria had conceded an island in the Adriatic to England, is producing sure fruit. It has afforded the French journals abundant opportunities to chastise the greed of England and to give a selfish reading to the policy which, for this *quid pro quo*, prohibits Sardinia from Austria. It has had a reactionary effect on the susceptible mind of the Italians against the English, and has led them to distrust, for the present, the generosity with which we lavished men, money, and arms upon them. The Continental journals, which had previously an English tone about them, now turn round to castigate our aggrandising spirit. Though the mischief ensuing will give reason to regret that the story should have obtained such extensive circulation, it must eventually return on the head of France, who give birth to it, and, as all lies, be of most deadly consequence to the inventor.

A movement is meditated, suggested by Roman Catholic Peter's Pence and testimonials to General de Lamoriciere. It is proposed that an English and Continental subscription of pennies be made to purchase for Victor Emmanuel some fitting present to betoken the universal suffrage of thinking men throughout the world, who endorse his past deeds and bid him good speed. It is to be called Victor Emmanuel's Pence.

The illness of the Earl of Derby has given rise to a good deal of active speculation. Leaders written to anticipate the event of the Conservative leader being taken from amongst us have not been thrown into the waste basket, but, with judicious alteration, have found their way into public print. The noble earl has good cause to congratulate himself in his recovery that he has so stolen the heart of the nation by the course which he adopted in political life, for the unanimous sentiment prevailed that his loss would fall on the country, and that the nation could not afford his political light to pale. While some spoke of Lord Stanley, and others of the Earl of Malmesbury, as the new leader, many pointed to an amalgamation of Peelites and Conservatives. Happily, the entire conjectures must now vanish into thin air.

A good deal of interest has been excited amongst newspaper folk by the invention of a new class of paper from maize straw. The gentleman who has obtained the credit of the invention is Herr Von Auer, director of the Imperial press of Vienna, who has also constructed a rapid printing press, to be connected with the maize straw paper manufactory. Though first reports as to the quality and cheapness of the paper must be received *cum grano salis*, the invention, it is said, will be likely to introduce a new class of material in connection with our public journals.

The attempt is being renewed amongst mercantile men to abolish, or at any rate materially reduce, the duty on fire insurances next session. The Chancellor, of the Exchequer, it is said, is not averse to the proposal if he can only spare the money, but this difficulty is the formidable one which meets even an Utopian Chancellor.

Lord Brougham's autumnal progress is not yet completed, as he has promised to preside, on the 13th of November, at the Colston anniversary, which the Bristolers celebrate in honour of a Tory benefactor. The versatility of the ex-Chancellor will suggest abundance of talk, at a festival kept in honour of a good Bristol Tory of the olden time, without requiring him to encroach on the virtues of Toryism.

A special cruise has been made this last week to test the merits of Professor Way's and Mr. Ward's discoveries for telegraphing at sea. The electric light is the medium used in both, but a fatal objection that they are too complicated for Jack Tar is likely to prevent either from being adopted. The report issued from the experiments made declines to give the honours to either, and leaves the decision with the Lords of the Admiralty.

The fight for the championship between Heenan and Sayers drew the attention of the members of the prize ring, and the general public, to all that is demoralising and brutal in the "noble art of self defence," and efforts have since been made, from time to time, to introduce a code of etiquette amongst the patrons of the P. R. The recent fight between Mace and Brettle proved the futility of proposing reforms to remove evils inherent in the "institution," and the scenes of ruffianism and violence enacted there have produced a reaction against prize fighting even amongst many of its formerly enthusiastic backers. At the Paddington station, on the first day of the fight, the anxious and uninitiated who attended to watch the train start, were openly robbed and assaulted. A well-known baronet and patron of the ring was struck by a noted pugilist, and the entire rioting has led to an interesting controversy in *Bell's Life*. The upshot of the whole is, that a meeting is convened for this day, by the editor of *Bell's Life*, at once to take into consideration how acts of violence may be prevented on future "fistic occasions," and how the law may be defied on the 6th November next, when Tom Paddock and Sam Hurst meet to fight for the championship and £200.

The citizens of Melbourne are getting up a Shakspere Memorial, and have decided on placing the selection of the design in the hands of a Committee of Taste, composed of Sir Charles Eastlake, Tom Carlyle, and John Ruskin, and through them to invite six of the most eminent English sculptors to send in designs.

The German papers announce the abolition of the Stadt dues. The Hanoverian Government has at last consented to renounce its claim to duties on the navigation of the Lower Elbe, for a consideration amounting to 15½ years' purchase of the yield of the duties or £460,000. Of this sum one-third will be paid by Great Britain; one-third by Hamburg; and the remaining third by the other States interested in it. It may appear strange that so little of her Majesty's progress through Germany, or its political aspects, have been detailed to her loyal subjects at home, when we have such full accounts of the demonstrations in honour of her sons in America and at the Cape; but the fact is easily accounted for by the decision which the *Times* arrived at some time ago—not to retain a correspondent at Berlin. The principal other London papers adopt the Thunderer's business habits, and are satisfied in travelling in its wake. This circumstance, trifling though it may appear, deprives the thinking Englishman of an opportunity of watching the course of events in the Prussian nation, a subject of regret when we consider how much this important portion of the Germanic Confederation is latterly adopting our foreign policy. Significant hints which betoken intrigue and disunion in the Government camp are heard amongst the philosophic Radicals, as Sir John Bowring would fain have us regard them, complaining of the defalcation of Lord John Russell from the Italian cause. The old cry of Coburg sympathies and court intrigue is renewed. Opportunities were sought by these shrewd politicians to entrap the weak and vacillating Foreign Minister during his sojourn in Germany, when far removed from the protection of his political prompter, the Premier. Lord John's special visit to Vienna, some years ago, and the mistakes consequent thereon, are detailed to give currency to the fresh insinuations, and a general feeling of distrust is springing up against the doughty champion of the Commons' privileges in the minds of those who, scarce eight weeks ago, were his most earnest admirers. I need hardly say that Prince Albert gets the credit of pulling the strings, while Johnny is assigned the part of puppet in the Germanic masquerade. The interviews between Lord John and Schleinitz are not supposed to have added much to the stock of political wisdom which the British Statesman received as a legacy from his Whig progenitors. There are two or three things between his lordship and the Prussian which have not made them on the most friendly terms with each other, so that neither was much inclined to detail the mysteries which set his heart a throbbing.

The Guildhall Ball of the City of London Rifle Brigade will be held on the 15th November. Sims Reeves sings at £100 a week in her Majesty's, for the half week that Robin Hood draws success; and Mdlle. Titiens is rewarded by the same sum for her exertions in the Italian Opera during the other half of the week.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday Morning.

To-day's *Times* contains an essay on M. Szerelemy's invention for the preservation of stone, metal, wood, &c. M. Szerelemy refuses to patent it, and, no doubt, with good reason, as, it being a chemical compound, it would be difficult to secure it from being unlawfully used under other names. If he can realise what he promises, we shall have boats, houses, and pipes manufactured of paper—paper rendered stiff and strong by his invaluable discovery. This, after all, is but an extension of the Japanese custom. All visitors relate accounts of the wonderful uses to which paper is turned in Nangasaki. There is another curious article in the *Times*, reflecting whether there will be any successors to Lords Derby and Palmerston, whose approaching demise it seems to take for granted. "Some of my heroes are low," groans the Thunderer, in a melancholy way worthy of the bard in Ossian. The wholly-uncalled-for nature of this article is its peculiar charm.

A new series of concerts for the people was inaugurated last night, at Exeter Hall, in which Catherine Hayes formed the principal attraction. There was an exquisite clearness in her tones, and her delivery was marked with peculiar emphasis and feeling. The attending chorus sang wholly out of tune, chiefly, it was evident, through want of practice.

The "Buckleys," who have been puffing themselves in laconic advertisements as they travelled from place to place, have at last come to London. I often wonder what peculiar beauties people see in "dis nigger" and "yallow gal" that they patronise bad songs in that style of bad English.

Who would be his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—in America? Not a bow in the carriage, not a mistake in dancing, not a shake-hands but is "made a note of." How dreadfully bored he must be with receptions, balls, processions, and cheers! If he happens to dance in English style at American parties, comments are numerous. If he omits to take part in the Lancers, it is known in an hour in every paper of the United States. If he treads upon his partner's dress, telegraphs are worked, containing volumes (of *book muslin*) on the circumstance. If he smiles, it shakes the wires from Cincinnati to New York. The style of his dress affects the style of the press, and steamers and trains convey the intelligence that he goes to supper. To-day's news assures us that he strictly "adhered to quadrilles," an instance of self-denial in one who waltzes so well. Then we are told that he promenaded his partners round the room, "to the intense satisfaction of all." This I can hardly believe. Did the disappointed fair take pleasure in seeing him arm-in-arm with their more fortunate sisters? Perhaps women are less jealous of one another on the other side of the Atlantic.

Charles Mathews seemed to be himself again last night, at Drury-lane, in "Married for Money." There was a delightful vivacity and finish about his acting that left nothing to be desired. Mrs. Stirling gained new laurels as Mrs. Bracedirgle, in the "Tragedy Queen", which is anything but any easy part.

Victor Emmanuel is not King of Jerusalem and the Jews for nothing. He intends to restore the child Mortara to its parents.

A new style of photography will soon come into operation. Instead of taking a person into a six-pair back, there to be screwed into meaningless positions, you merely buy a "pistolgram," and I saunter down Regent-street. With your camera ever ready, you wait your opportunity till you see a very pretty girl advancing, when you "make ready, present, fire," and all is over. An indelible photograph is thus obtained at no trouble whatever. An announcement in the *Times* tells us that babies have been attempted, after whom we may expect children, youths, &c., growing "aged by degrees and beautifully old." Or, perhaps, the invention is to be confined to infants. Not at all a bad way of "teaching young ideas how to shoot." Volunteers will, however, I am sure make a demand for rifle-grams; nor will our archery fair ones be content without bow (or beaux)-and-arrow-grams.

The *Daily Telegraph*, that miracle of abuse and talent for one penny, contains a slashing article against the *Times*. "There is," says this vituperative organ, "a Napoleonism in the policy of the *Times* which may be described as a sagacious sort of profligacy." The essay then launches forth invective in a manner unsurpassed by its notorious contemporary.

The excavations of Uriconium, the modern Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, have come to a stand-still for want of money. This the *Telegraph* deplores, and inwardly marvels how it is that people do not take as much interest in the affair as if it were Pompeii. To the imaginative writer this recalls the days "when proconsuls rode along Cheapside, and the language of the Sabines echoed in the Fleet ditch." The article ends like a charity sermon, with a demand on our pockets.

I am delighted to hear that Sheridan Knowles is not dead after all. He is safe, though not in very good health, at Torquay.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.—Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with the Princess Alice, arrived at Windsor Castle at twenty minutes before eight o'clock this evening, from Antwerp, attended by Lady Churchill, the Hon. Mary Bulteel, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, Colonel Ponsonby, and Dr. Baly.

Lord de Tabley has arrived as Lord in Waiting. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Horatia Stopford have also arrived as Maids of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

Sir William Hoste, Bart., Captain R.N., has succeeded Lieut. Colonel Kingscote as Groom in Waiting.

Lord Alfred Paget and Major Du Plat have succeeded Major General the Hon. C. Grey and Colonel Ponsonby as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince Consort.

The Earl and Countess of Cork have arrived in town from a Continental tour. The noble earl and countess leave shortly for Marston House, Somerset.

The Countess of Glengall and Lady Matilda Butler have arrived in Grosvenor-square, from the Isle of Wight.

Viscount Palmerston will leave Broadlands on Saturday morning for town, in order to be present at the Cabinet Council appointed to be held that afternoon.

THE COUNT DE PARIS.—We are happy to hear that the Count de Paris, up to yesterday afternoon, was progressing favourably after his severe accident.

His Excellency the French Ambassador (Count de Persigny) has been on a visit to Viscount Palmerston at Broadlands, Hants.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster has arrived at Carton, from the Continent.

The Earl of Roden has quite recovered from his recent indisposition. The noble Earl and Countess have left Tollymore Park, Down, for Dundalk House, county Louth.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, of Loughy, and family, have returned from Cheltenham, and are now on a visit to Captain and Mrs. Robert J. Knox, at Cahirleske, county Kilkenny.

Dr. Banks has arrived at his residence, in Merrion-square East, from the Continent.

Francis Henry, Esq., and Mrs. Henry, of Richardstown Castle, county Louth, have arrived at Coolmelagh, county Wexford, the residence of his father-in-law, Thomas Braddell, Esq.

Dr. Ferguson has returned to his residence, Upper Sherrard-street, from a tour to Killarney and the south of Ireland.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL.—Colonel Sir Thomas Butler, Bart, Lady Butler, and suite; Hon Mr and the Misses O'Grady, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Rynd; Mr and Mrs Purdon and family, Mr and Mrs Hamilton, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Harrison; Mr and Mrs Forbes and party, Mrs and Miss Bell, Mr and the Misses Rice, Mrs and Miss Watson, Captain Brown, Captain Dillon, Messrs Putland, Browne, M'Caw, Thornton, Lyman, Holmes, and Campbell. Departures—Lady Nugent and family, for Ballinlough Castle; Mrs Gregory and Miss Burke, for London; Captain and Mrs Gray, Mrs Nash and family, for Cork; Rev Mr and the Misses Mauleverer, for Tipperary; Mr, Mrs, and Miss L Staunton, for Clydagh, Headford; Captain and Mrs Studdart, for London; Mr and Miss Browne Clayton, for England.

The Church.

BENEFICES AND APPOINTMENTS VACANT IN ENGLAND.

BISHOPRIC.

Colombo, Ceylon: val £2,000: Right Rev J Chapman, D D, resigned.

ARCHDEACONRY.

Bath: val £15: pat. Bishop of Bath and Wells: Ven W Gunning, dec.

PREBEND.

Compton Dundon, in the Cathedral Church of Wells.

DEANERIES-RURAL.

Ellesmere, dio Lichfield: Rev T Hunt, dec.
Whitchurch, dio Salisbury: Ven W Gunning, dec.

RECTORIES.

Felton, West, Salop: dio Lichfield: val £1,023 with residence: pat Earl Craven: Rev T Hunt, dec
Halsham, co and dio York: val £760 with residence: pat J Dyneley, Esq: Rev J Ion, dec.
Oaksey, Wilts: dio Salisbury: val £400 with residence: pat T Hyder, Esq: Rev B Wynniatt, dec.
Wentnor, Salop: dio Hereford: val £189: pats Christ Church, Oxford: Rev T Hunt, dec.

VICARAGES.

Buckland-Newton, w Plush C Dorsett: dio Salisbury: val £496: pats Lord Willoughby de Broke and R W Blencowe, Esq: Rev W D Sheard, prom.
Hemingbrough, co and dio York: val £85: pat the Crown: Rev J Ion, dec.
Huntingdon, St Mary, w St Benedict R: dio Ely: val £162 with residence: pat Lord Chancellor: Rev R C Black, prom.
Llanigan, Brecon: dio St David's: val £202: pat Lord Chancellor: Rev G Dowell, prom.
Ranby, co and dio Lincoln: val £86: pat Miss A Otter: Rev T W Mossman, prom.

The Rev. Charles Hope Robertson, chaplain at Muckross, Killarney, has resumed the duties of his chaplaincy, after some weeks' absence in Edinburgh and Cambridge.

The Rev. Henry de Laval Willis, D.D., who has been officiating at Muckross during the temporary absence of the Rev. Mr. Robertson, has returned to Bradford, Yorkshire.

The inhabitants of Wexford formed a deputation the other day, consisting of Colonel Hunt (churchwarden), Colonel Hatton, Major Vicary, Captain J. G. Hatton, Joseph Meadows, Esq., William Mathews, Esq., and J. M. Vicary, Esq; and in addition to an address, which was beautifully inscribed and illuminated on vellum, presented the Rev. W. Cooke with a Family Bible, an Hexapla Testament, and a silver inkstand, as tokens of respect and affection entertained for him by those amongst whom he so faithfully and assiduously laboured during a period of five years.—*Wexford Constitution.*

The Rev. W. C. Williamson, rector of Clenore, has been appointed by the Bishop of Cork to the rectory of Lisgoold.

The parishioners of Upper Fahan have presented the Rev. Wm. Alexander, M.A., their late pastor, with a splendid time-piece, as a substantial and enduring token of their regard.

Thanks.

The Managing Committee of the Mendicity Institute for the following sums:—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, half a year's subscription, £10; Right Hon. Judge Perrin, £10; J. B. Ball, Esq., £3; M. S., £3; J. E. Pugh, Esq., £1; William Kelly, Esq., £1; in office, M. E., £1; and from the executors of the late Elizabeth Nash, of James'-street, £3 0s 7d, amount of a legacy bequeathed by her to the institution.

From the Trustees of Kilbride Church, Bray, for the following sums, viz.:—From William Lefanu, Esq., £5; from John Drummond, Esq., £5; from Henry Richards, Esq., £1; from J. K. Edwards, Esq., £16.

Rev. William Stevenson, to Mrs. Twigg, Waterloo-terrace, (per Miss Ennis), and also to F. H. Shelley, Esq., Merrion-street, for 2s 6d each, towards the case represented in Drumcondra Church, on Sunday, 14th October, by the Rev. W. Duncan Long.

George Macdona, 32, Molesworth-street, treasurer to the Parochial Visitors' Society, for the Rev. B. Dickson, junior Dean, for £500, from the collections in the chapel of Trinity College, in aid of the funds of the society.

PASTOR CHINIQUY'S COLONY.—The Rev. Thomas Scott gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions:—Miss Whately, £1; A Lady, 2s 6d; Miss Simms, Strabane, 2s 6d; Samuel Colquhoun, Esq., per do., 2s 6d; the Misses Knox, per Mrs. Gregg, Derry, 5s; Miss Young, do., 5s; Colonel Young, do., 2s 6d; Mrs. Chichester, do., 2s 6d; Rev. Robert Chichester, do., 2s 6d; Mrs. Robert Chichester, do., 2s 6d; Miss Renwick (for Anonymous), do., £1; Beech-hill, do., 5s. Further contributions are earnestly solicited, as the money must be forwarded to Pastor Chiniquy before the close of the present month.

University Intelligence.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Hebrew Premiums at Entrance—First Class—None. Second Class—Frazer, William; Dudly, Sheldon Francis. Third Class—Fleming, H C; Ball, Valentine. J Carson, D D, Examiner.

The Army.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief having directed that in future lieutenants of the Royal Artillery shall, before being promoted to the rank of captain, undergo an examination as to their qualifications in the same manner as laid down in the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," page 71, paragraph 30, the same is notified for general information and guidance. The subjects on which the officers will be examined, in addition to those enumerated in the regulations referred to, will be chiefly of a professional nature, and a programme is in the course of preparation which will be published when complete. The examinations will commence on the 12th of April, 1861, with the then 30 senior lieutenants, and will continue from time to time with every officer as he becomes the 30th from the top of the list of lieutenants.

The 8th Regiment (1st Battalion) of Foot (King's Own) were officially inspected on Wednesday, on the parade ground in the rear of their barracks at Gosport, by Major-General Lord W. Paulet, C.B., commanding the South-Western District. His lordship, on arriving on the ground, was received with the customary honours. After passing along the lines and minutely inspecting the men, the regiment marched past in slow and quick time in a remarkably steady and soldierlike manner, then closed to quarter distance, when his lordship addressed the regiment in the following terms:—"I had the pleasure, immediately before you left this country for India, of being quartered in this same garrison with you, as I then commanded the 68th Light Infantry. You were then equal to any regiment in the service—in fact, you were one of the smartest in every way, as any one must have observed who had seen you. You always have borne a good name in those days, and since then you have, if possible, acquired a better one. Since your arrival from India you have given me no trouble whatever, and I trust that it may continue so. I am aware that a great many of you have brought home sums of money from India, which I hope you will spend in a proper manner, neither getting drunk yourselves nor making your comrades drunk. Treat the latter if you like, but do so in a right way, and stop when you have given them enough. I have great respect for this regiment, and am glad to see it again in the manner I now do."

His lordship then dismissed the regiment from parade, and visited them at their dinners, afterwards inspecting their kits, the hospital, schoolroom, and barrackrooms, and regimental accounts, &c., with the whole of which he expressed his entire satisfaction. The conduct of the men of this distinguished regiment since they have been quartered in the garrison on their arrival home from India has won for them the esteem and respect of all with whom they have come in contact.

The Navy.

The Duke of Wellington, 131, screw, made her annual trial of machinery on Wednesday, at Portsmouth, as one of the steam reserve. The ship steamed out as far as Sandown Bay. Every part of the machinery worked beautifully.

The following appointments were made on Wednesday, at the Admiralty:—Lieutenant E E Richards, Lieutenant Cornwallis, W Martin, Lieutenant George R Bell, Lieutenant J W O'Grady, Lieutenant J H M Calcraft, Lieutenant W F Gregory, Lieutenant G R Keene, Lieutenant W G H Morgan, Lieutenant G M F Molesworth, Lieutenant T C Cholmeley, and Lieutenant R H Thompson, to the Marlborough, additional, for disposal; N S F Digby, mate, to the Emerald; J S Eaton, mate to the Edgar; R S Hunt, mate to the Spiteful; Thomas V Williams, midshipman, to the St Jean d'Acre; John W H Allen, master's-assistant, to the Mersey; Richard O Jones, and Arthur Douglas, master's-assistants, to the Bacchante.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE, Four o'clock, a.m.

THE KING OF NAPLES TO BE DECLARED A REBEL.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18.—It is announced from Naples, in the *Patrie*, that after the vote of annexation, the King of Naples, his brothers, and those who sustained his cause, will be declared in a state of rebellion.

PROTEST OF CASSELA.

GAETA, 6TH SEPT.—(OFFICIAL.)—Cassela has addressed the following circular note to the Diplomatic Corps at Gaeta. After quoting the decree which appeared in the *Official Journal* of Naples, on the 28th ultimo concerning the family of Milano, Signor Casella says, in bringing the above decree to the cognisance of Signor—— the undersigned Minister, Secretary of State, President of the Ministerial Council, and provisionally entrusted with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, considers himself justified in abstaining from any comment on this unqualified measure. Revolution has never arrrived in any country at such a degree of perversion and anarchy as to sanctify regicide, to set a premium upon assassination, and by the example to officially stimulate the extermination of sovereigns. This is not only done but done in a city occupied by Piedmontese troops, by a leader acting in the name of the King of Sardinia, who, without being disavowed, has for the last four months assumed the flag in the name of the latter. A man who attempts to assassinate his fellow-man, a soldier who leaves the ranks to kill his general, a subject who uses his bayonet against his king—these are deemed martyrs worthy of praises and rewards by the Government of Garibaldi, and this apotheosis is publicly made in the journals of Naples. In the name of King Victor Emmanuel are rewards given and offered to regicides? Such an example speaks more forcibly than all declamation upon the miserable moral condition into which the kingdom has fallen, and of the anarchy which after the triumph of invasion has possessed the country with its dangers. The undersigned considers it unnecessary to protest against this decree, since all the sentiments of morality, honour, and religion which exist in the heart of man protest for themselves. The undersigned denounces this decree to the justice of Europe, as one of the clearest among the many proofs of the tendencies of the men who, by foreign force, and profiting by unheard-of treason, have usurped the most considerable part of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.—The undersigned proffers, &c., &c.

(Signed) CASELLA.

CHINA.

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.—The *Patrie* states that Mr. Bruce, English Minister in China, received a dispatch announcing that the Emperor of China would be disposed to conclude peace with the allies after the capture of the Peiho forts.

GARIBALDI'S INVITATION TO KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The Naples *Official Journal* of the 12th publishes the following address of Garibaldi:—

"GARIBALDI TO THE CITIZENS OF NAPLES.—To-morrow Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, the chosen of the nation, will break down that frontier which has divided us for so many centuries from the rest of our country, and, listening to the unanimous voice of this brave populace, will appear here amongst us. Let us worthily receive the sent of Providence, and let us scatter on his road, as pledges of our redemption and affection, the flowers of concord, to him so grateful, and to Italy so necessary. No more political colours—no more parties—no more discord! Italy one, as the people of this metropolis wisely decide, and the King Galantuomo, and the eternal symbol of our regeneration, and of the grandeur and prosperity of our country."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, OCT. 18.—The anniversary of the battle of

Leipsic has been celebrated to-day by Divine service, the garrison of the city being present.

The Emperor will leave on Sunday evening for Warsaw, accompanied by Count Rechberg, Count Crenneville, general aide-de-camp, and several officers of ordnance. Count Rechberg will be accompanied by Barons Merpenburg and Altenburg.

M. de Balabine, accompanied by Prince Gazarin, left yesterday evening for Warsaw.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

The *Presse* asserts that information was received yesterday (Wednesday) at Turin, that 4,000 Austrians from Mantua had crossed the Po, and taken up quarters at Revere, which town is still under Austrian dominion. The *Presse* adds, this news has produced a sensation at Turin.

THE INTERVIEW AT WARSAW.

The *Globe* admits that this meeting has a general political significance, but is unable to trace any special line of action likely to be adopted inimical to peace. Taken as a sign of amity restored, it indicates that potent alliances for the independence of Europe are still possible but if this gathering of crowned heads indicate a revival of the policy of intervention, the Warsaw Congress will have a decidedly warlike tendency. The rumour of the moment is that the Emperor Napoleon is to enter the sacred circle, and that Austria and the Pope are to be saved. This is described as a Russian project.

GENERAL LAMORICIERE.

Count de Persigny, on his arrival from London, proceeded to St. Cloud to see the Emperor.

The Government has handed to one of the journals a series of dispatches taken from Lamoriciere's portfolio, for the purpose of showing he was fully informed of the strength of the Piedmontese troops.

TATTERSALL'S.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—8 to 1 agst Weatherbound (taken); 9 to 1 agst Dulcibella (taken); 100 to 7 agst Prelude; 15 to 1 against Thunderbolt (taken); 20 to 1 agst Optimist; 20 to 1 agst William; 20 to 1 agst Sutton (offered); 25 to 1 agst Contadina (taken); 33 to 1 agst Frivola (taken); 33 to 1 agst Maggiore (offered; 33 to 1 agst Cavriana (taken); 33 to 1 agst Roesia (taken); 40 to 1 agst Little Dick (taken and offered); 40 to 1 agst Maid of the Mist (taken); 40 to 1 agst Ticket of Leave (offered); 50 to 1 agst Moorcock (taken); 50 to 1 agst Precise (taken).

DERBY—1,000 to 8 agst Atherstone (taken); 50 to 1 agst Forester (taken).

MANCHESTER BETTING.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—10 to 1 agst Dulcibella (taken); 10 o 1 agst Weatherbound (taken); 16 to 1 agst Thunderbolt taken); 20 to 1 agst Stampedo (offered); 20 to 1 agst Maggiore (offered); 22 to 1 agst Sir William (taken); 25 to 1 agst Contadina (taken); 25 to 1 agst Roseia (taken); 30 to 1 agst Cavriana (taken); 30 to 1 agst Prelude (taken); 40 to 1 agst Benbow (taken); 100 to 1 agst Brassey (taken)

MOLYNEUX YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of this Association will be held on this (Friday) evening, at 45, Molesworth-street, at 8 o'clock. Scripture reading—The marriage in Cana of Galilee, John. ii.—1-11. Subject for debate, "Is the Armenian doctrine of 'free will' sound and Scriptural?"

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN LIMERICK.—Mrs. Theobald, the well-known temperance oratress, is to deliver two lectures in the theatre, Limerick, on Monday and Tuesday evening next, the 22nd and 23rd, at both of which the mayor will preside. The subject is now exciting great interest both in Limerick and in a great number of towns throughout Ireland.

THE CORPORATION.—The following business is to be disposed of at the next special meeting of the Municipal Council of the City of Dublin, to be held in the City Hall, upon Tuesday next, the 23rd of October:—To receive and consider the report of the Royal Commissioner appointed by command of her Majesty to "inquire into the state of the present supply of water to the city of Dublin, the necessity which exists for an improved supply, and also as to the best source from whence such improved supply could be obtained;" and to take all such steps and adopt all such measures as shall appear to the council to be necessary and proper in reference to such report, and to do and authorise the doing of all such acts as shall appear to the council expedient to be done in pursuance of the recommendations in such report contained, and otherwise in regard to the improvement of the supply of water to the inhabitants of the city of Dublin and other places adjacent thereto, or to any of the existing or future works of the Corporation of Dublin. To consider and do all necessary acts upon or in relation to the following notice of motion:—Alderman Roe, J.P., D.L. will bring under the consideration of the council the anomalous state of the question relative to the nomination and election of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, and will move that the council shall again consider the resolutions of the 2nd July and 3rd September last, and enter into such resolutions and take such steps as they shall decide to be expedient, with the view of removing the difficulties which have arisen concerning the selection of a member of the council to fill the office of Lord Mayor in the ensuing year.

ESCAPE FROM A PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—A clergyman of the Established Church, who acquired some notoriety lately, owing to his public disconnection from the Irish Church Mission Society, the operations of which he announced his intention of exposing, was, it appears, lately placed in Dr. Osborne's private lunatic asylum, at Blackrock, in the neighbourhood of this city. Considerable excitement was created in the establishment by the discovery that he had escaped on Sunday evening last. The rev. gentleman, who had been allowed to walk in the grounds attached to the asylum, in company with three or four other residents, on that evening succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the warders, and escaping from their guardianship. From the inquiries set on foot subsequently, it was found that he had gone to Queenstown, and thence by car to Midleton, but what route he afterwards took has not yet been discovered.—*Cork Examiner*.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—On Tuesday, Mr. Coroner Honohan held an inquest at Fort Richard, in this county, on the body of Mr. John Galway, a gentleman of high respectability, who had met his death under the following melancholy circumstances—The deceased, not having been in very good health for some time past, was ordered by his medical attendant to take occasional doses of cream of tartar, and on Saturday last, having used what he had of his medicine in the house, he gave one of the members of his family who was coming to Cork a commission to bring him sixpennyworth, not of cream of tartar, but of tartar emetic, the similarity of the names no doubt causing the mistake. He repeated the name tartar emetic several times to his son, for fear of forgetfulness on the part of the latter, and he requested his nephew, a young medical student, who was on a visit at the house at the time, to remind his son of the tartar emetic when in town. The nephew, supposing that the deceased wanted it for the purpose of poisoning rats, promised compliance, and accordingly the sixpennyworth of tartar emetic was purchased at a druggist's shop in town. As is always done on the sale of poison, the words, "tartar emetic—poison" were written in large letters on the outside of the package, which was put into another paper, and the young man delivered it to Mr. Galway, on their return. On Sunday morning Mr. Galway, not noticing the words written on the package, opened it, and took a teaspoonful—the required dose—of its contents. He had no sooner swallowed the poison than he discovered his mistake, and informed the younger members of his family of it. His nephew, having some knowledge of medicine, gave him an emetic, in hopes that he would throw off the poison, and medical assistance was sent for immediately, which arrived in half an hour; but the remedies applied were of no avail, and the deceased gradually sank, and died in about eight hours. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by poisoning.—*Cork Examiner*.

ESCAPE FROM DROWNING AT GALWAY.—On Monday night about half-past 11 o'clock, as a sailor belonging to a schooner now in port, was about to cross the dockgate bridge he missed his step and fell in. Some men about the place came to his assistance, and aided by one of the Customs boatmen—Lynch—succeeded in rescuing him from an untimely end. At every part of the docks the safeguard of human life consists in the placing of more lamps. The want of more light produces a fearful sacrifice of life every year.—*Galway Vindicator*.

TRAMORE STEEPLECHASES.—These annual sports will come off on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th and 7th of next month. It is stated they will equal, if not surpass, any that have taken place for some years past.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS IN LIMERICK.—The officers of the Limerick garrison have announced their intention of giving a performance in the Theatre Royal, on Thursday evening, the 25th inst., to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Balaklava. A varied and attractive bill of fare will be provided for the interesting occasion, and the entertainment is looked forward to with pleasurable anticipations, which we have little doubt will be fully realised. The *dramatis personæ* will include Captain Brine, Captain Grant, and other veteran stagers, whose dramatic talents have contributed to the success of many a piece. They will be assisted by other gentlemen of undoubted ability; and the professional services of Miss Emily Burns and Miss Grace Morton have also been obtained. The splendid band of the 15th Hussars will supply an efficient orchestra, and the scenery and appointments will be appropriate and complete.—*Clonmel Chronicle*.

COUNTY GALWAY—MELANCHOLY DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—A man of the name of Michael Fox, from Abbey, Knockmoy, came by his death on Saturday last from excessive drinking. He arrived in Galway on business connected with the Quarter Sessions, which were being held here. He commenced drinking excessively, and continued to imbibe intoxicating draughts freely during Friday. On that night he went to his lodgings in Quay-street in a state of beastly intoxication, and on Saturday morning was discovered in a state of insensibility. Dr. England was sent for, and he at once pronounced the case hopeless, but still did all he could to relieve the unfortunate man. He died, however, in a short time. An inquest was held on the body by the district coroner, Robert Stephens, Esq., when Dr. England, on being examined, stated that death resulted from alcoholic poisoning, producing congestion of the brain, with effusion under the membrane. The case of this wretched man should serve as a caution to all who indulge too freely in intoxicating drinks.—*Galway Vindicator*.

COUNTY WATERFORD ARCHERS.—On Thursday last, the season of the above-named club was brought to a successful termination by an extra prize meeting, which was attended by nearly all the members of the society, as well as an assemblage of the *elite* of this neighbourhood. The weather proved propitious for the occasion, and the members of the Co. Waterford Archers may congratulate themselves upon the success of this, as well as their former Toxophilite gatherings for the year 1860. The prizes to be contested for were not numerous, but the quantity was fully made up by the quality of each article offered for competition. After the announcement of the scores, the prizes were presented by Col. Roberts with an appropriate remark to each successful candidate. Ladies' Prizes—1st, for highest score, Mrs. Emmanuel Roberts; 2nd, for greatest number of hits, Mrs. S. Tandy. The gentleman's prize for highest score was awarded to Mr. W. King. After the presentation of which, the meeting separated, to wait till next year a repetition of those delightful opportunities of assembling together which have been so productive of pleasure during the past summer to those who have participated in them.—*Waterford Mail*.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A DRUNKARD.—James Cleery, a shoemaker, and an habitual drunkard, was, on Sunday last, burnt to death in a garret in Fairhurst-street, Liverpool, where he resided. At the time the deceased went to bed he was in his usual helpless state from the effects of drink, and it is supposed set fire to the room in which he was sleeping, which was completely gutted, and, in spite of the efforts made on the part of the fire brigade, Cleery was burnt to a cinder. At the inquest on the body, yesterday, the coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased was burnt to death whilst in a state of intoxication.

GENERAL LAMORICIERE AND THE ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLICS.—On Tuesday evening a preliminary meeting of a committee of English Roman Catholics, formed for the purpose of giving expression to their admiration of, and sympathy with, General Lamoriciere, in respect of the late struggle between the Papal troops and the Sardinians at Ancona, was held at the Hanover-square Rooms. The object of the committee is of a twofold character—namely, to raise a subscription to present General Lamoriciere with a sword of honour, and to divide the remainder of the sum subscribed, according to its amount, among the brigade from Great Britain and Ireland who fought under the Pope's flag. For this purpose a considerable sum of money has already been subscribed, particulars of which will be announced by advertisement, after a general meeting which is shortly to take place. The following is a list of the committee appointed on Tuesday evening:—Viscount Fielding, Sir G Bowyer, M P, Radley-Park, Berkshire; General Tyler, Burlington Villas, Clifton; Very Rev Canon O'Neill, V G; Sir J Wood; Very Rev Canon M'Donnell, Bath; Very Rev Canon Sing, Market Rasen; Rev Dr Gilbert, St. Mary's, Moorfields; Rev Mr Kelly, Commercial-road east; Mr. Robert Berkeley, Spetchley, Worcestershire; Mr R J J Monteith, Carstairs House, Lanark; Mr H W Wilberforce, Onslow-square, with power to add to their number. The Rev Mr Doherty, of St Anselm's, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Mr W Hodges, were appointed honorary secretaries. A general meeting of subscribers will be duly announced.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—An accident of a most frightful nature, involving the loss of one life and causing serious injury to five other persons, occurred on Wednesday morning, on board the new steamship Ulster, built by Messrs. Samuelson and Co., at Hull, and at present being fitted with machinery in the Victoria Dock. A number of men had been working all Tuesday night; and it was about half-past five on Wednesday morning that the accident occurred. A huge cylinder, weighing 23¼ tons, had to be elevated a little, in order to allow the engineers to place it in its proper position. For this purpose a crane, weighing nearly a ton, placed upon two large beams, 14 inches by 15 inches thick, elevated above the deck, directly over the space in the ship allotted to the engines, and which had several times previously lifted the ponderous cylinder, was called into requisition. A number of men were upon the two beams at the crane, and another lot of men was in the bottom of the ship placing packages under the cylinder, as it was being raised by the crane. It had been raised to an elevation of about three inches, which was all that was required, and the men on the top were just about to fasten the crane, when a sudden cracking was heard. Some of the men on the top rushed on to the paddle boxes, and one jumped upon the deck, but in an instant one of the beams snapped, and a man named Thomas Smith, along with the crane, was precipitated to the bottom of the ship, a distance of over 40 feet. He fell underneath the crane, and was killed on the spot. In falling the crane broke into several pieces, and five other men who were engaged in packing the cylinder were severely crushed by the pieces falling upon them. The men were immediately extricated, and removed—Thomas Burton and William Postill to the Infirmary, and James Rowland, Martin Soulling, and Robert Garrett to their homes.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—A man named Bennett was charged on Tuesday, at Worship-street, before Mr. Knox, with the commission of a remarkably impudent theft. Mr. Rout, a bootmaker of the East-road, City-road, said that the prisoner had entered his shop the evening before, and asked to be shown some boots. Witness showed him several pairs, one pair of which he tried on, and as soon as he got them on he stamped his feet, said, "Well, they fit very well, certainly; good bye," and instantly started off down the street as fast as he could run, pursued by the witness calling out for assistance, and leaving behind him in the shop an old, worn-out pair of boots of his own, soddened with wet and not worth anything. He had been apprehended by a constable who saw him running and suspected him. The prisoner acknowledged taking the boots, saying, as an excuse for the robbery, that he had been a long time out of work; and Mr. Knox sentenced him to be committed to the House of Correction for three months, and kept to hard labour.

IMPORTATION OF EGGS.—During the last fifteen years the prodigious number of 1,613,115,459 eggs has been imported into the United Kingdom. The importation has greatly increased of late years, having been 740,619,980 between 1845 and 1852 inclusive, and 872,495,479 between 1855 and 1856 inclusive. With the exception of 20,073 in the first period, and 796,463 in the second, the whole of this number of eggs has been taken into home consumption. The value of this apparently humble article of commerce is considerable, having been £228,560 in 1854, £236,865 in 1855, £278,422 in 1856, £317,046 in 1857, £303,617 in 1858, and £336,662 in 1859.

NOVEL EXECUTION IN PARIS.—A man named Jean Alder, who had been condemned to death by the Court of Assizes of the Seine for murdering his mother-in-law and attempting to kill his wife, was executed on Monday morning, on the Place de la Roquette. When going through the ceremony of the toilet, he said, "I ought to expiate my crimes; I merit the sentence passed on me, but it is a terrible thing to die on the scaffold." Some hours after his arrest, Alder had attempted to hang himself, and it was only through the breaking of the rope that he then escaped death. He was attended on the scaffold by a Protestant clergyman, and the *Droit* makes the remark that it is 40 years since any Protestant has suffered capital punishment in France.

FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—At the last sitting M. Leverrier announced that on the 15th of September Mr. Ferguson had discovered another small planet in America. This new heavenly body, being different from those lately discovered by MM. Chacornac and Goldschmidt, is the 60th on the list. Dr. Jules Cloquet produced a pair of boots made of the tanned skin of a boa constrictor. The material is remarkably strong and supple; the scales have preserved their natural imbrication and colour, after the process of tanning, and the inside of the skin displays the marks of the scales in alternate reliefs and depressions. Dr. Cloquet, on this occasion, observed that it would be desirable to make further attempts to introduce the skins of the inferior vertebrata into trade, seeing that, as to thickness and durability, they decidedly offer greater advantages than those of the superior classes. He concluded by stating that he intended to give one of his specimens to the Museum of Natural History, the other to the cabinet of the Zoological Garden of Acclimatisation. M. Wothley, of Aix-la Chapelle, sent in some specimens of a new process for enlarging photographs taken on collodion, either by solar or electric light. M. Wothley states that he arrives at these results by a series of manipulations constituting almost a new art. By means of a heliostat he directs a broad pencil of parallel rays upon the negative impression. The light, in passing through, forms a wide cone of diverging rays which casts the enlarged image on a sheet of prepared paper. The impressions thus obtained may be of almost any dimensions; M. Wothley has produced some eight feet by five. The exposure to the light lasts about 25 minutes. For washing and fixing the impressions he employs various dexterous manipulations, rendered necessary by the large surface to be operated upon. M. Dehaut sent in a note, stating that M. Foucault (whose experiments on the pendulum, effected a few years ago at the Pantheon, are of European notoriety) is not the first discoverer of the fact that the plane of oscillation of the free pendulum is invariable, but that the honour of the discovery is due to Poinsinet de Sivry, who, in 1782, stated, in a note to his translation of Pliny, that a mariner's compass might be constructed without a magnet, by taking a pendulum and setting it in motion in a given direction; because, provided the motion were continually kept up, the pendulum would continue to oscillate in the same direction, no matter by how many points, or how often the ship might happen to change her course.—*Galignani*.

A RECEPTION IN ROME.—The procession moves forward, not gathering as it goes, limited strictly to its original elements: Court Suit pattering on in front; victim following close. Through many brilliant passages, through many scarlet-lined chambers, no help from without; but glancing back, I see in the far distance another victim following his Court Suit meekly. I grow nervous. Whither again, O Chamberlain? This way. In here. We are plunged suddenly into a bright glaring room, all deep crimson and gold, and flooded with the golden puppets; with gaudy military, civil, ecclesiastical; with our own ball-room uniform, and shot and sprinkled with glittering ladies. Millennium for the great Beflapped is at hand. Gorgeous buckram is rampant. It seems to me an illimitable perspective of backs, of the long blue backs, with the tails and the flowered flaps, and the white trousers. All seem to have been temporarily elected into French mayors, and councillor's "*prives*," and deputies. Dive in now into the glowing atmosphere—Court Suit still leading, and looking round cautiously for his prisoner—past this temporary mayor, who is at the doorway, with his finger on the wooden chest of another mayor, and the captive is led up straight into a clearing, where the Panjam is standing in all his state. He stands in his embroidered prison jacket, suffering the usual strangulation fixed for solemn occasions. I see that he is a very florid man, perhaps a little goggle-eyed, and works his chin convulsively over the saw-edged collar. Chest is so well wood-lined and thrust forward, with such a crop of orders nailed firmly down, that I manufacture a new ornithological variety on the spot, and prefigured to myself a Robin Bluebreast. What was the fate of the name so privately confided to the Court Suit I never could learn. In what unrecognisable shape the mutilated syllabic remains were laid to the ear of the august diplomat, I cannot so much as speculate. There was profound obeisance on one side, and on the other reciprocal dippings of the head and neck (attended with spasms of pain), of the fitful jerky character peculiar to the Robin Bluebreast.—*All the Year Round.*

Correspondence.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Although a large number of your readers are conversant with the new Act of Parliament, passed on the 15th of May last, for extending the Land Improvement Act to the erection of dwellings for the labouring classes in Ireland; still, as it is one of the deepest importance and most practical utility, and capable of being worked with a very small amount of trouble and expense, I hope I shall be pardoned for intruding on your valuable space a subject which may seem to many trite and commonplace.

Any one who remembers the aspect of Ireland ten years ago, and contrasts it with its present one, must be struck with the change, which seems more like that produced by half a century than a few years. Between two and three hundred thousand acres of land, a great part of which were snipe bogs, have been drained and brought into cultivation; fences which divided the country into half a quarter acre fields have been levelled, and comfortable slated farm houses and offices have replaced the thatched cabin and dilapidated cow-houses of former years. But, in spite of all advance and improvement, the eyesore and plague-spot still remain unchanged; and still only in Ireland, and in the wild regions along the banks of the Danube, in Hungary and Wallachia, are to be seen mud cabins, covered with a thatch of rotting reeds or straw, and presenting an appearance of squalidness and misery that disfigure the improvements around, and are more fitted for the shelter of bushmen or Kaffirs than a civilised Christian community in the 19th century. The Act of Parliament to which I would wish to draw the attention of your readers is one passed last session, with a view to remedying this evil. It is at once clear, practical, and simple, and is to be worked in connection with, and by the same admirable machinery as, the Land Improvement Acts, under which already 189,000 acres of land have been drained in a manner that has given almost universal satisfaction, and at the small average cost of £4 17s per acre, and yielding an average return of at least ten per cent. on the outlay. Under the same act miles of fences have been levelled and new ones made, and farm roads constructed; the entire of the outlay being cleared off in twenty-two years, by annual payments of 6½ per cent. on the sum granted by Government. I hope it may not be deemed impertinent if I state the manner in which any person anxious to build comfortable dwellings for the labourers on his farm or estate, under this act, should proceed; as my experience tells me that there are many anxious and willing to improve if the manner were simply explained and laid before them, and they were assured that they would not have to bear any immediate outlay—a proceeding in many cases impossible. The simplest way of proceeding is, to apply to the inspector, under the Board of Works, for landed improvement in the district, who will examine the property, the site, the plan, or, if necessary, draw one at a small expense, and forward a specification to the office of the Board of Works in Dublin, which after investigating the claims, and being satisfied as to the ownership and *bona fide* character of the claimant, will sanction a grant of money, to be paid back by annual instalments of 6½ per cent. for 22 years on the money advanced, when the principal and interest will be cleared off. The maximum sum allowed for a single cottage is £60, but I have been informed, by a practical engineer, who has himself built some, that a pair of neat, substantial cottages, under one roof, can be erected for that sum. Supposing this to be the sum expended, a charge of £3 18s per annum would, in 22 years, leave the proprietor the free owner. Supposing, also, a quarter of an acre of good ground to be attached to each house, a rent of £4 for each would be gladly paid by the labouring peasantry, by which, it appears, that a rent of £8 could be obtained for the houses and plot of garden, which would cost the proprietor, at the utmost, £5 a year for the 22 years, and only the rent of half an acre of ground, or about £1 for the remainder. According to the returns of the Registrar-General, there were, at the taking of the census in 1851, 135,589 fourth-class houses, or mud cabins, having only one room for all the members of the family, of every age and sex. The greater number of them still, unfortunately, remain; and while they do so there can be but little real hope for the improvement of the country. I have dwelt at great length on this, in the hopes that I may induce others who are more skilled in this matter than I am may take it up, in order that public attention may be drawn to it and arrested. It is useless to look to education, with all its advantages, or to hope that any teaching will take effect, while the foundations of our social system are in so degrading a state, herded together, like worthless beasts, in dens into which we would shrink from placing a favourite horse or a well-bred cow. The remedy is simple and open to almost all, and, if earnestly taken in hand, will, by a little energy and co-operation, remove a blot to which every stranger and foreigner points, and tend more than any scheme that has been advanced for years to the welfare and regeneration of our country.—I remain, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PRYCE MAUNSELL.

THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Having seen a letter in your paper on the subject of the new postal arrangements, and the delay caused thereby, in the forwarding of letters and papers to the east of England, I beg to say, that having a correspondent in the north of England, the same delay occurs. I have been for a long time daily forwarding him the IRISH TIMES, which he received the day after publication, but now a day later. Hoping this state of things may soon be rectified—I am sir, your obedient servant,

P. J. M.

WIDOW HOLDEN FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

In reply to your query in your issue of 15th inst., I beg to say that I have been informed a considerable sum has been raised for the Widow M'Clelland, who is so deserving of public sympathy, because of the fearful and most sinful act which deprived her of her husband: but the unhappy widow of the murderer is also much to be pitied. I understand she is desirous of emigrating to America, but that, being just now much broken down in body and mind, and having no means of her own, and no friends able to assist her, a sum of money sufficient to pay her passage, and to support her and her infant, until she finds employment, is needed. This is the excuse for a public appeal. We do not feel the less for the sorrows of the bereaved widow of "a loyal and faithful public servant" because the miseries of another afflicted woman have been brought more immediately under our notice. May they both find friends in their day of great tribulation!—Respectfully yours,

JAMES HAUGHTON.

35, Eccles-street, 17th October, 1860.

Subscriptions for Mrs. Holden will be received by Mr. Allen, 28, Lower Sackville-street; Mr. M'Swiney, T.C., 26, Lower Sackville-street; and by Mr. Haughton, 35, Eccles-street.

THE INTENDED CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your paper of this day, I perceive a letter from Mr. Acheson, supplying a list of the subscriptions for the rebuilding of St. Andrew's Church, and calling on all parties who intend subscribing to at once come forward and make up the sum still required viz., £3,000. From early associations with the parish of St. Andrew's, and its old church in particular, it was my intention to have subscribed towards the erection of the new church; but having learned that the designs, as drawn by Messrs. Lynn and Lanyon, are altogether Puseyite, and the exterior profusely ornamented with crosses, I, for one, shall never give £1 towards the rebuilding of the new church, as long as the present plans are approved of, and I know there are hundreds have come to the same determination as your obedient servant,

A SINCERE PROTESTANT, BUT NO PUSEYITE.

18th October, 1860.

PRICES OF ALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

1, William's-row, Bachelor's-walk, Oct. 18.

SIR,—Having read a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Society, I find a sweeping charge brought against the English brewers, both for not reducing the prices of ales some time back, when it is said the prices of hops should have induced them to do so, also for advancing the prices this year when hops are unprecedentedly high.

Will you kindly allow me to state, through your columns, that our firm did reduce their prices last year ten per cent.? Trusting that this year's prices are exceptional, we have made no advance. In proof of which I enclose our trade circular.—I remain, sir, yours most respectfully,

WILLIAM POLSON,
Agent for William Whitwell and Co.,
The Brewery, Kendal.

REV. J. D. SMITH—RELIGIOUS AWAKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Kingstown, October 15, 1860.

SIR,—It is now near fourteen months since the "revival" in religion engaged the attention of all classes in this favoured locality, and wonderful to contemplate, God's Holy Spirit has, to the present period, remained in the work, as evinced by the increasing numbers of worshippers anxiously attending to the simple truths promulgated by the Rev. Mr. Smith, besides extending to the metropolis and various portions of the provinces, and the people generally, including all denominations of Christians; evincing a most praiseworthy determination, regardless of sectarian distinctions, to hear the Word, and to offer up at the throne of mercy their united prayer for the still further extension of God's Truth. To what can we attribute this yearning after truth, but that the Almighty now is, as in the Pentecostal period, endeavouring by gentle means to bring within the fold these stray sheep that have been wandering in the mountain, seeking the Good Shepherd from whom they were allured by the enemy of mankind? He now is collecting them, and the herd still increasing. How is it, then, the same Word has been preached by faithful ministers? but, at various epochs in the history of our church, many such were found to be more attached to the things of this world than to what concerned their immortal souls. But at this present period it is otherwise. We have ministers not indifferent; the laity also becoming "anxious inquirers." Pious men have appeared, who, by their preachings and simple reasoning, have unravelled and made clear to all capacities how they can obtain their soul's salvation. This doctrine is now promulgated by all, is entirely free from the meshes of theology, which has, at all times, led the human mind into a labyrinth from which they could not free themselves, and the consequent result was, and is, an indifference, with an eager desire, notwithstanding, to receive consolation. Such a doctrine has been promulgated by the rev. gentleman conducting the services in the congregational church here to a numerous flock of devoted worshippers, who esteem him for his devoted and untiring zeal in the cause of Gospel truth; who has, during his ministrations and simple reasoning, brought many who have remained outside the porch to come within, where they have invariably found repose and spiritual relief, and where the scattered sheep receive comfort from their faithful Shepherd. His energies, thanks to the Almighty God, though labouring incessantly, are fresh as ever. In the provinces, where many of his hearers have returned, the change among the inhabitants is miraculous. May he then go onward, from conquering, to conquer by his preachings the enemies of our souls is the sincere prayer of all. The sequel will instruct and guide others who wish to tread in his footsteps, and induce all, by precept and example, to collect those who have strayed away, and to cement such in a Christian bond of unity, regardless of sect or denomination. Recently a few of his warm friends and admirers in this *locale* formed themselves into a committee, for the sole object of publicly testifying to his worth, and to arrange on the most prudent course to meet the wishes of his numerous friends in the provinces and elsewhere, who have, at various times, urged a similar project; but the movement reached his ears, and he then had his views on the matter conveyed in very delicate terms to the committee, that he valued highly their esteem and kind intentions towards him, but firmly and respectfully declined the contemplated gift, adding that to God alone their thanks were due, and not him, whose servant he is. Such a declaration on his part must elevate him still higher in the estimation of the Christian world. The success that has hitherto attended him, may it continue; thereby encouraging him to persevere in his zealous labours and fervent prayers, and may all hearts be open to receive the Gospel preached by him, which has brought spiritual happiness and its attendant peace of mind to many.

Pray excuse me, dear sir, for trespassing on your space; but the subject shall be my apology.—I have the honour to be, respectfully yours,

OBSERVER.

Sporting Intelligence.

CURRAGH OCTOBER MEETING—THURSDAY.

Yesterday witnessed one of the best day's sport that has taken place at the Curragh for a length of time, and, what rarely happens at the short grass, there was a dead heat, which caused additional excitement. The races were run off with the greatest punctuality, and all parties appeared well pleased with the sport (losers of course excepted). The course was dreadfully sticky from the heavy fall of rain in the morning, and the horses for the four mile race pulled up dreadfully tired. The weather, fortunately, held up, though the wind was unpleasantly high. The betting on the different events was very animated, and large sums changed hands. The following is a return:—

Conyngham Stakes—Sweepstakes, 15 sovs, 5 forfeit, for two year old fillies—30 sovs added—to run when two years old (viz., 1860). 8st 3lb each. 3lb allowed to untried stallions or mares; 5lb to both. Anglesey Post. The winner of the Nursery, Stewards, Anglesey, or Railway Stakes to carry 5lb extra; if of two of these, 9lb; and if of three, 12lb extra. Winners of any other stake value £50 to carry 5lb extra for one race; for two or more, 7lb extra.

Mr Bateman's Barbara, by Barbarian (Murphy) w o

Selling Stakes, for two years old, 5 sovs each, 25 added. Half a mile. Colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb. Winner to be sold for £50; if for £30, allowed 7lb; if for £20, 14lb. Highest weight to be raised to 8st 7lb—others in proportion. A winner once, to carry 5lb; twice, 9lb; three times or more, 12lb extra.

Mr Dunne's b f Zora, by The Russian, 8st 7lb, £20 (Moran) 1
Marquis of Conyngham's Spark, 8st 5lb, £20 (Osborne)... 2
Mr Bryan's Aqua Marine, 8st 7lb, £20 (Murphy) ... 3

Not placed—Jeanette, 8st 7lb, £20 (Gardiner); Mark, 8st 5lb, £20 (Lynch); Maggy Lyle, 8st 2lb, £20 (Larissy).

Betting—6 to 4 agst Aqua Marine; 3 to 1 each agst Zora and Jeanette; 5 to 1 agst Spark.

Won cleverly by a length. The winner was bought in for £22.

Paget Stakes 10 sovs, p p, for two years old. Colts, 8st 4lb; fillies, 8st. Anglesey Post. 3lb allowed to untried stallions or mares; 5lb to both; the winner of the Anglesey Stakes, 3lb extra; and should he win any other stakes value £50 (matches and handicaps excepted), previous to starting for this, 2lb extra for each race he may have won; any other winner, 2lb extra for each race value 50 sovs or upwards he may have won (matches and handicaps excepted) previous to starting for this. The Turf Club will add 50 sovs.

Mr Disney's b f Irritation, by Red Hart, 8st 1lb (D Doyle) 1
Mr Harrison's Ballyedmond, 8st (Dunne) ... 2

Betting—2 to 1 on Ballyedmond. Won in a canter by 4 lengths.

The Royal Whip, presented by his late Majesty to the Turf Club, with 100 gs added annually by her Majesty. Weight for age—Three years old, 10st; four, 11st 4lb; five, 11st 12lb; six and aged, 12st. 3lb allowed to mares and geldings. Four miles.

Mr Keary's Shamrock, by Mountain Deer, 4 yrs (Conolly) 1
Mr Cockin's Nosegay, 4 yrs (Osborne) ... 2
Mr Irwin's Garibaldi, 4 yrs (Lynch) ... 3
Mr Scott's Buckstone, 5 yrs (Joseph Wynne) 0
Marquis of Conyngham's General, 3 yrs (James Doyle) 0
Mr Murphy's Gracchus, 4 yrs (Mr Thomas) ... 0

Betting—6 to 4 against Nosegay; 5 to 2 against Shamrock; 6 to 1 against Garibaldi; 10 to 1 each against Gracchus and Buckstone.

Buckstone made the running, Nosegay second, Garibaldi next, and the others well up. After going three miles in this order, the "Comedian" dropped to the rear, and Shamrock and Nosegay drew to the front, the former winning a severely-contested race by three parts of a length.

Marble-hill Stakes—Sweepstakes, 10 sovs each, for two years old. Colts, 8st 5lb; fillies, 8st. Anglesey post. 3lb allowed to untried stallions or mares; 5lb to both. The winner of the Angleseys to carry 7lb extra, or of the Nationals, 5lb extra; if both, 10lb extra. Winners of any other two years old stakes, value £50, to carry 3lb extra for each such stake won. 50 sovs added.

Mr Disney's Cromwell, by Autocrat (D Doyle) ... 1
Captain Beresford's Diana 9lbs extra (Murphy) ... 2
Mr Biddulph's Keerawn (Moran) 3

Betting—5 to 4 on Cromwell; 6 to 4 against Diana.

Won cleverly by three parts of a length. A bad third.

The Flying Stakes, 3 sovs each, 25 sovs added. Half a mile. The winner to be sold for 100 sovs by auction, and the surplus to go the fund. 1 sov entrance.

Mr St George's Darling, by Annandale, 5 yrs, 7st 7lb (Pritchard) 1
Mr Dunne's Busy Bee, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb (Moran) ... 2

Not placed—Vigo, 8st 12lb (J Wynne); Zenobia, 8st 5lb (Gardiner); Grisi, 7st 8lb (Lynch); Theodore, 7st 2lb (D Wynne); Orontes, 7st 2lb (English); Warrior, 6st 8lb (Gannon).

Betting—2 to 1 against Darling; 3 to 1 against Grisi; 5 to 1 against Busy Bee.

A dead heat between Darling and Busy Bee. Deciding heat—6 to 4 on Darling. Won by half a length.

Corinthian Stakes—5 sovs each, 25 sovs added, for hunters; race horses admitted. To be rode by members of the Turf Club or Coffee-room at Kildare; Kildare-street, United Service, and Sackville-street Clubs; or by commissioned officers in the Army, Navy, or Militia. One mile and a half on the Peel course—heats.

Mr Irwin's Ninetta, by Bandy, 10st 7lb (Captain Townley) 1 1
Mr Dunne's Bhang, 3 yrs, 10st (Mr Thomson) ... 2 3
Captain Stackpoole's Pontelland, 11st 4lb (Mr Thomas) 4 2
Captain Beresford's Love Bird, 11st 4lb (Mr Newcomen) ... ... 3 dr

First heat—Betting even on Ninetta; 3 to 1, bar one. Won by a length.

Second heat—5 to 4 on Ninetta; 2 to 1 against Pontelland. Won by a head.

Coursing.

COUNTY LOUTH COURSING CLUB.

President—Chichester Fortescue, Esq., M.P.
Stewards—Capt Carleton, M Caraher, Esq; J F Booth, Esq; James Morgan, Esq; James D M'Alister, Esq; Philip Callan, Esq.
Judge—Mr B Nightingale; Slipper—Mr P Sheridan.

CLERMONT CUP.

Winner, £20; runner-up, £5; third dog, £3.

1st Ties.
Mr Cardwell's Myrtle beat Mr Whyte's Webbe.
Mr Foley's Enniskillen Dragoon beat Mr Joseph's Moorcock.
Mr Houghton's Raby beat Mr Caulfield's Hero.
Mr Cardwell's Leopold beat Mr Foley's Sheriff of Kerry.
Mr Humphrey's Mary Anne a bye.

2nd Ties.
Enniskillen Dragoon beat Myrtle.
Escape beat Raby.
Many Anne beat Leopold.

3rd Ties.
Escape beat Enniskillen Dragoon.
Mary Anne a bye.

4th Ties.
Mr Smith's Escape beat Mr Humphrey's Mary Ann, and won the Cup.

COUNTY LOUTH STAKES.

Winner, £16; runner-up, £3.

1st Ties.
Mr Edward's Rapid beat Mr Joseph's Mermaid.
Mr Cardwell's Charlie beat Mr Smith's Sir Roger de Coverley.
Mr Whyte's Windfall beat Mr Greer's Signal.

2nd Ties.
Charlie beat Rapid.
Dart beat Windfall.

Cricket.

THE OLD EMERALD v. THE PRESENT.

The young members of the Emerald having invited the old 'uns to play a friendly match, the latter accepted the offer; and it is with much pleasure we mention that a well-played game was the result, which the "shades of evening" prevented from being finished. The old 'uns went into the field rather strong for their opponents, for which they pulled up by giving J. Gilligan and D. Dunne. The bowling and fielding of Young Emerald was very good, and with more practice, they will prove no mean rivals of the old 'uns. The batting of Messrs. Glyn and Hayes was well worthy of their club, as also the bowling of F. Nugent and D. Dunne, the latter being very hard to play. It would be needless to speak of the old 'uns, but suffice it to say the fielding was good, the bowling well on the spot, the batting A 1, as will be seen by the scores. Messrs. Warren and Doran played a first-rate innings, the latter carrying out his bat for 31 runs. Mr. Byrne also showed his young opponents some of his bone and muscle. We have to record the absence of two good men, Mr. E. Farrell and Mr. J. Preston; the former from illness, the latter, we hope, being in good health, across the Atlantic. The young 'uns hope this will be made an annual match. Annexed is the scores:—

THE OLD EMERALD.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
M Kerr, b D Dunne ...	3	b Nugent ...	7
J Bellinger, b Nugent ...	0	b Dunne ...	1
J Doran, b Nugent ...	0	not out	39
P Doran, run out	8	run out	7
E Byrne, b Dunne... ...	8	b Downs	8
J Hughes, b Nugent ...	4	c Guest, b Downs	0
J Eves, c Nugent, b Dunne ...	4	b Downs ...	8
P Farrell, run out... ...	0	b Glynn	4
E Magee, b Dunne ...	0	stumped Gilligan	3
F Warren, b Nugent ...	0	b Gilligan ...	10
A Cruise, b Dunne ...	2	b Gilligan ...	0
Byes 5, wides 6 ...	11	Byes 4, wides 4	8
Total, ...	35	Total, ...	95

THE PRESENT EMERALD.

First Innings.

J Glyn, b Hughes	14
E Dunne, b Doran	4
T Hayes, b Doran	4
F Nugent, c Doran	0
D Dunne, b Kerr	7
P Downs, l b w	1
E Rogers, stumped Hughes	1
F Guest, b Doran	0
W Shea, c Eves	0
N Sherlock, l b w	4
J Hogan, b Doran	0
B 6, w 4	10
Total, ...	45

THE METROPOLITAN HALL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—On Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, the third of the three special religious services held weekly in the above-named hall took place, when the celebrated Rev. Hugh Hanna, of Belfast, was the special preacher. The service was commenced by the singing of an appropriate hymn, after which Mr. Hanna offered up prayer, and next read a Scripture lesson from the 3rd chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians. He took his text from the 11th verse of the same chapter, wherein Christ is spoken of as the only foundation upon which men can build. He said that men must either build up to heaven upon Christ, or else down to hell if they built upon themselves. The former were like the man who built his house upon the rock, which stood when the storm came and the flood beat upon it; but the latter was like him who built it (his house) upon the sand, which the storm and the flood carried away. After an instructive application of the text to the supposed conditions of the auditory, the preacher detailed the rise and extension of the "religious revival" in the province of Ulster. In 307 churches no less than 10,000 communicants had been added to them. It began by a poor ploughman being struck down in the furrow his own plough had made, and extended over no less than seven counties. The service was concluded with singing and prayer, a little after ten o'clock.

CROUP.—We stated some months ago that cases of diphtheria, or croup, had been cured by the amputation of the tonsils, a method first proposed and put into practice by Dr. Bouchut. The *Abeille Medicale* now publishes another successful case, which it states to be the eleventh hitherto made public, and promises to make known several more cases not yet described. It appears certain that this operation effectually prevents the formation of any new false membranes, and causes the disappearance of those already formed.—*Galignani.*

TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

A meeting for the advancement of this interesting cause was held last evening, in the Metropolitan Hall, which was numerously and respectably attended. The chair was taken at eight o'clock by

Alderman ATKINSON.

The proceedings having been opened with religious exercises,

The Chairman said he felt great pleasure in seeing so large a number of his fellow-citizens present, as this gave a decided proof of the importance of the movement, and of the great interest which they felt in the social improvement of the country at large. Without trespassing further upon their attention, he would take the liberty of introducing Mr. William Spriggs, of London, to them.

Mr. Spriggs, on presenting himself, was loudly and heartily applauded. He said that, according to public announcement, he intended to address the present audience on the physical, social, moral, and religious aspects of the temperance movement, but he found, on looking over his notes, that to do justice to his subject would require much more time than he could with propriety now devote to it. He would, however, briefly direct their attention to the character, the cost, and some of the consequences resulting from the drinking system; and, in the first place, he wished it to be understood that the Total Abstinence Society were combating the whole of the drinking system. He wished to call their attention, first to the great number of houses in the United Kingdom in which intoxicating liquors were sold. There were not less than 89,000 licensed victuallers, and 40,000 others licensed for the sale of beer. Including some others there were altogether 132,000 houses of this character. And as to the effect of the trade, he should mention that it was carried on not only during the six days of the week, but on the Sabbath. Now, from a very moderate computation of the customers of these houses, there would be found not less than two million buyers of drink upon the Sabbath. In addition to this fact, he would beg his hearers to consider that there were in the United Kingdom some 8,000 malsters, and that malt could not be made in less than eight days. Now, supposing that there were only five persons engaged in each establishment, it would appear that there were 40,000 persons occupied on the Sabbath, from October to the latter end of March, or the beginning of April, in turning grain into malt. He would next say a few words upon the properties of the several intoxicating drinks, and on this point he confessed the whole question of total abstinence hinged. It was unfortunately the general impression that these drinks were in themselves good, and that the injurious consequences resulted from the abuse, and not the use of them. He, however, had long ago arrived at the conclusion that all those liquors which had the effect of making men drunk were in themselves bad. He knew that that was still a debateable point; but, looking at the question chemically and physiologically, he entertained the opinion he had expressed. So far as his observation and practical experience went—and the latter now extended to upwards of 23 years—he was a firm believer in the soundness of the total abstinence principle. How could it be otherwise when he considered the enormous amount of nutritious grain which was annually converted into malt? There were few people, perhaps, aware of the fact that upwards of 50 millions of bushels were manufactured into intoxicating drinks every year in this kingdom, and yet such was the fact. What an enormous waste was this of that food which the Creator had provided and intended for the sustenance of mankind! Then, again, if they considered the intoxicating ingredient in all these liquors, they found it to be nothing else than alcohol, or spirits of wine, which in itself was confessedly a narcotic poison, and emphatically a brain poison, as was seen from the results of it. Well, but it might be said or supposed that there was something in these drinks which neutralised this poison. From his inquiries and investigations, however, he was confident that there was not. Were he assured that there was anything in them essentially nutritious or beneficial to the constitution of the working man, he would certainly hesitate before inculcating total abstinence. But, on the contrary, he was perfectly convinced that there was nothing of the kind in them, and that there was no labour of mind or body which could not be performed much better without the use of intoxicating liquors than with them. His experience, which embraced workers of all denominations, satisfied him that the use of such liquors was not only unnecessary, but decidedly injurious. Now, passing from the quality of these drinks, he would ask his hearers to reflect upon the fact, that statistics showed the number of unhappy inebriates in this kingdom was 600,000. That, surely, was bad enough, and a quite sufficient argument for the total abstinence movement; but there was a further and most important fact connected with these figures—for supposing that each of these inebriates drank even five times as much as the rest of the community, that would only account for nine-tenths of the money expended upon intoxicating drinks annually, the residue being spent by those who were not accounted habitually intemperate. The lecturer then forcibly commented upon the amount of money annually expended upon liquor, compared with that contributed for religious and charitable purposes, and concluded by alluding to the number of cases of insanity which were traceable to intemperance, as well as to the other evils flowing from it.

The Rev. J. B. Smyth, of Belfast, then addressed the meeting. He denounced, in eloquent and impressive terms, the vice of drunkenness, which, he said, was the source of the greater part of the poverty, crime, and degradation of society. They had incontestable proofs before their eyes of the misery which resulted from the practice of drinking alcoholic liquors, and thousands of living instances could be adduced to show that all the duties of life could be infinitely better performed without them than with them. If the public had any doubt of the salutary effects of the total abstinence system, they had only to look at the records of their mutual clubs, from which it would be seen that their members lived the longest, and enjoyed the greatest amount of health. The rev. gentleman then gave his own experience as to the use and disuse of these stimulants, and contended that the appetite for them was wholly artificial and the result of habit. He concluded his very eloquent and impressive appeal, by calling upon churchmen of all denominations to co-operate with them in carrying out the movement, and stating that if they refused to do so they would be guilty of the greatest inconsistency, since they were constantly denouncing and striving to remove evils of less magnitude than intemperance.

The meeting then separated.

CARLOW QUARTER SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The above sessions were held in the Carlow Court house, before Thomas B. Henn, Esq., Q.C., chairman for the county Carlow, on Tuesday and Wednesday last.

The business, as usual, was very light, and his worship, in strong terms, congratulated the grand jury upon the very peaceable condition of their county, and stated that since he had the honour to preside over it, his duties, with respect to the criminal business, had been almost nominal, and he might say the same with respect to the judge of assize.

The crown business consisted of one assault case, and three petty larcenies. There were between 50 and 60 civil bill entries, eight applications for spirit licences, and three ejectments.

CONSISTORIAL COURT, ARMAGH.

(Before the Rev. A. Irwin, Surrogate.)

The Office, at the promotion of the Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, against Rev. Dr. Miller. Same against Rev. Mr. Porter.

These causes were advanced a stage on Tuesday by admissions on the part of the impugnants to some of the articles, such as those which stated them to be ministers of the Church; that a certain sermon was preached; that Dr. Miller had an interview with the Bishop—such matters, in fact, as could not be disputed, and which impugnants' proctors did not deem necessary to defend. The proctors were not in attendance.

The rule of court continued the cause.

THE CONSTABULARY.

Sir Henry J. Brownrigg, C.B., Inspector-General of Constabulary, has been pleased to appoint John Smyth Watkins, Esq., S.I.C., Mullingar, to the charge of a company at the depot, Phoenix Park.

PRAIRIE RAILWAY STATIONS.—The Prince left the prairies at eight o'clock in the morning. Some ten or twelve people—quite a demonstration for the place—came on to the platform to see him start; for prairie stations are placed where nobody gets on the train, and where it would be little short of madness for anybody to get off. For a long distance the line laid all through prairie land, where the road is so strait that on a dark night, with bright lights shining, the train may be seen coming for more than an hour before it arrives.—*Times' Special Correspondent.*

A MOUNTAIN LINE.—The Prince saw the whole of this grand panorama to the very best advantage, for at the commencement of the ascent he left his carriage and proceeded to the engine, on which he rode till the whole of the Alleghanies had been crossed. The descent from the summit is 12 miles in length, always at so steep an incline that even with the breaks on the train slides down at almost full speed. Round Ketanning Point there is one incline with two awfully sudden curves, where in little more than a mile the way descends 96 feet. This path, winding round the edge of a terrific precipice, is one of the most awful railway passages I ever saw or heard of. Some idea may be formed of the sharp nature of the curve when two trains travel for miles in the same direction, though one is going west and the other east.—*Times' Special Correspondent.*

THE BUMP OF DESTRUCTIVENESS.—Getting shot is a fate that inevitably befalls any rare or strange bird that may happen to visit this country. Even a stray parrot runs a great risk if it should escape into the rural districts, as can be unwillingly testified by many a sorrowing and bereaved parrot owner. So far does this cruel and abominable custom go, that I have known a paroquet to be shot by a farmer, though it had escaped from a house in the same little village. The destructive propensity is truly developed to a wonderful extent in some persons, who quite justify the sarcastic foreigner in his remark, that a heavenly day always inspires an Englishman with a desire to go out and kill something.—*Ibid.*

A MUSICAL BIRD.—Kingfishers are greatly susceptible of music, provided that it be played in a slow and solemn strain like the old ecclesiastical chants. There was an organ in the house placed in a room that looked towards the stream which the kingfishers frequented, and it was observed by the household that whenever music of such a character was played on the organ, the kingfishers would soon make their appearance at the bottom of the garden, and sit as if enchanted with the strains. Quick and lively airs seemed rather to disconcert the birds, a fact which was not discovered until after many experiments and the consumption of much time.—*Routledge's Illustrated Natural History.*

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

NAPLES—ANOTHER DEFEAT OF THE ROYAL TROOPS.

TURIN, OCT. 17.—The evening journals announce the resignation of the Marquis Pallavacino, but the news has not been confirmed.

Dispatches from Naples announce that a fresh attack of the Royal troops had been repulsed.

Count Mari, representative of Sicily at Turin, has resigned.

King Victor Emmanuel will be at Chiliti on the 18th instant.

SICILY AND NAPLES.

NAPLES, OCT. 17.—The decree of the Pro-Dictator of Sicily convoking the Provincial Assembly has been cancelled. The decree convoking the Popular Assembly of Naples for the 21st instant, in order to vote upon the question of annexation, has been extended to Sicily.

STATE OF NAPLES.

The *Times* has received the following telegram from its correspondent at Naples; it is without date:—Pallavacino and the Ministers remain in office. The reasons are, popular demonstrations and the proximate arrival of King Victor Emmanuel.

FRANCE AND ROME.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says it is reported that Marshal MacMahon will be sent to Rome, and not only to take the command-in-chief, but on a conciliatory mission.

BARON HUBNER AND THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The news that Baron Hebner, who is staying here, had been summoned to Vienna to enter the Austrian Ministry, is false.

PRUSSIA AND SARDINIA.

TURIN, OCT. 17.—The *Turin Gazette* says that Prussia has simply made some remarks against the entry of Sardinian troops into Naples, and that Russia had made no communication to Sardinia.

PROSECUTION OF RODRIQUE SERVIA FOR ATTEMPTING TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

MADRID, OCT. 17.—Judicial proceedings have been commenced against the author of the attempt on the life of the Queen. The man, whose name is Rodrique Servia, has confessed his crime, and declared that he was employed by Nunes Pradet as deputy of the Cortes.

CLERICAL AGITATION IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states, that seldom has the spirit of hostility been so general in the Church of France, and never has it more boldly displayed itself. Pastorals, circulars, allocutions, and sermons denounce, and all but implore Divine vengeance on, the invaders of the Papal States. The whole prelacy is roused from one end of the country to the other, and there is not a curate but recounts to his rustic flock the terrible denunciations of his superiors. The writer adds, that the Imperial authority is too firmly rooted to care much what priests, bishops, or even popes think, say, or do, and his Majesty must feel relieved at being able to display his real feelings.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says, the departure of the Nuncio is considered to be the forerunner of the Pope's quitting Rome. To an Irish ecclesiastic his Holiness declared about a fortnight ago that he considered himself nearly a prisoner.

GENERAL LAMORICIERE.

The *Giornale* of Rome will soon contain an answer to the paragraph in the *Moniteur*, which denied the existence of the French dispatch which misled Lamoriciere. The best answer would be the dispatch itself.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

The last accounts from New Zealand have created a general alarm.

The *Herald* terms the insurrection a kind of Indian mutiny on a small scale—a preconcerted plan for driving out the English.

The *Post* remarks that no succour can be too prompt if our countrymen are to be spared the horrors of another Cawnpore.

THE LATE INDISPOSITION OF THE QUEEN.

The Queen has recovered from her indisposition. Her Majesty and the Court arrived at Windsor Castle at 7-40 last night.

THE ROAD MURDER.

At the Wilts Quarter Sessions yesterday, some conversation took place on the bench, with reference to the proceedings of the magistrates and the police, in endeavouring to unravel the Road murder. No point of general interest was elucidated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The abolition of the Stadt Dues is on the eve of settlement. The sum to be paid to Hanover is £460,000, towards which England and Hamburg will supply £153,000 each, and the remainder by other States interested.

The price of indigo in the London market yesterday was affected by the Calcutta mail.

The *Post* authoritatively states that the French Government refused to recognise the blockade of Gaeta. Russia and Prussia have adopted the same course.

The appeal in the case of the Rev. Mr. Neill, who lately prosecuted two persons for singing in a church-yard at a funeral, was yesterday quashed at the Norfolk Quarter Sessions.

Count de Persigny, French Ambassador at the Court of St. James' disembarked at Calais yesterday, and travelled on to Paris.

The *Herald* considers that even if any change at all is necessary in the Bank rate, the case would be met by an increase of one-half per cent. The pressure at the Bank for money yesterday was, however, greater than on the two previous days.

Fears are entertained that four large Baltic steamers went down in the late gale. Twenty guineas premium were offered on Monday on one or more of them, but the rate was refused.

THE SARDINIAN SAILORS—THE KNIFE.

An occurrence took place on Sunday evening last in Galway, which has resulted very nearly in the death of a fellow-creature. Indeed, while we write, that creature may have ceased to life. Our readers will recollect that in our impression of the 8th instant, a case was reported at the Petty Sessions, in which a Sardinian sailor was fined quarrelling with a shipwright named Greene, and that the dispute arose about Garibaldi. It was stated at the trial that the crew of a Sardinian vessel then in port were in the habit of shouting at night for Garibaldi, and continually talking to the people of Victor Emmanuel, Louis Napoleon, and the Pope. Since then, several rows resulting from the same conduct on the part of these Sardinian bravoes, have occurred in different parts of the town—principally in the neighbourhood of the docks. Of course, if in the tap-room, excited by maddening alcohol, a fight commenced about Garibaldi, and the townsmen were on equal footing as to means of aggression or defence with the foreigners, the thing would end as all such pot-house combats generally do, in forgetfulness and oblivion. But when "Viva Garibaldi" unsheathes half a dozen knives, and places them in the hands of men of uncontrollable temper—at an end is fair fighting, and the men of the "knife" are remembered as dangerous to meet with, speak to, or sit in the same room with. The sensible adult portion of our townsmen have creditably avoided all collision with these men. But, as in all similar cases, the young scamps of the town have been pursuing towards them a dangerous system, shouting at them, deriding them, and in some cases pelting them with stones. Out of this, Sunday night's tragedy has resulted. Two Sardinian sailors were standing some where in the neighbourhood of Eyre-square, and a group of about twenty young idlers commenced their system of annoyance. The sailors moved away, and when pressed by the urchins asked as well as they could in English, "Vere vas the polise." Not content with following them as far as Victoria-place, the urchins charged the two men along the dock, alternating their shout with an odd volley of stones. At this juncture the Sardinians drew their knives and most determinedly pursued the boys, at this time along the South and East side of Eyre-square. Here again stones were thrown, and on this occasion, as it would appear, the Sardinians made a determined rush, each singling out a boy for his own particular revenge. One boy ran towards the square and escaped. The other made for Mr. Walsh's house, Bohermore, where he hoped, as he saw the door open, to avoid the drawn knife. The enraged Sardinian was on his heels, but once inside Walsh's door the runaway was safe. Fate had it otherwise—the lower half-door was bolted, and in a second one brawny hand seized the unfortunate youth by the shoulders—and the other sent the steel into his body in two places, drawing a double stream of blood. The door was opened—the wounded boy staggered in and fell—the assassin had fled. The poor fellow's name is Michael Greaney, aged 16, the son of humble but industrious parents. He lay for a short time in a pool of blood, and was then removed to the Infirmary, where he received the greatest attention.

It was found that one of the lungs had been pierced, and a portion of the intestines lacerated. A party of police shortly repaired to the dock and arrested the two men, and conveyed them to the barracks. Meanwhile the news spread through the town, late as it was (after ten o'clock), and considerable excitement prevailed. The sailors were brought up on Monday before the magistrates. Shortly after they left the Courthouse they were conveyed to the Infirmary, that the depositions of the dying boy might be taken down in their presence. They were guarded by a party of police numbering twenty-five, with fixed bayonets, under the command of Sub-inspector Cullen. When the prisoners were brought into the ward in which Greaney lay, he looked wildly about, but, though evidently in great suffering, seemed composed and self-possessed He detailed the entire transaction clearly, and in an audible, if not a strong voice. His depositions were taken down by Mr. Reid, and attested by Mr. Charles O'Connell, R.M. The prisoners were then brought to the town jail, escorted as before, and followed by a crowd. It is uncertain what day they will be brought before the magistrates. It has been asked, and we may reasonably join in the question—"Where were the police all the time the charges and counter-charges and shouting were going on at the very side of Eyre-square, for so long a time, and that on a Sunday evening?" Of course, that is a matter that ought to be satisfactorily explained.

Up to the time of going to press the boy has had a gradual change for the better.—*Galway Vindicator.*

An enthusiastic correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald* has computed the probable increase during 50 years (taking all reasonable contingencies into account) of their stock of alpacas, now 50 males and 200 females, at 9,760,000; yielding, at 7lb. wool each, the astonishing amount of 68,320lb. at 2s per lb., equal to £6,832,000.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The mail steamboat Leinster did not arrive at Kingstown for more than an hour after her usual time yesterday morning, in consequence of the very severe weather which she encountered in the Channel, and the gale which blew during the entire of the night.

Yesterday morning the Hon. C. J. French, Chairman of the County Dublin, took his seat in the large room of the Temperance Hall, Sussex-place, Kingstown, and proceeded to revise the list of Parliamentary voters for the barony of Rathdown. Several gentlemen complained of the trivial causes that were made the groundwork of an objection, thereby occasioning them a considerable loss of time and trouble to secure to themselves a right and privilege to which they were justly and legally entitled. The chairman entered fully into this view of the matter, and thought the practice of objecting to persons against whom no *bona fide* objection could be sustained a very censurable one.

A circumstance which aroused considerable sensation, and elicited no small amount of speculation in the minds of some of the residents of Kingstown, took place yesterday. When the steamer, the Iron Duke, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday morning, it was ascertained that she had on board a coffin, with an elegant covering and handsomely-engraved plate; which, according to instructions received at Liverpool, was to be landed at Kingstown, and left in the charge of the harbourmaster, until called for by Mr. Hamilton, of Kingstown. Having waited for a considerable time, and finding no one coming to make inquiry about it, the harbour authorities sent to every person of the name of Hamilton residing about Kingstown, but without any success, as none of them knew anything about it. Towards evening, however, the mystery was solved in a very simple manner. Mr. Talbot Coall, who had received instructions, from the brother-in-law of the deceased, to have a hearse and mourning coach ready to meet the early boat, on Friday morning, anxious as he ever is to perform the orders committed to him with punctuality and care, sent down yesterday evening to inquire when the first boat was expected on Friday morning, and was surprised at finding that, through some misunderstanding on the part of the undertakers in England, the coffin containing the remains of the deceased gentleman had arrived a day sooner than was expected.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Yesterday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, Daniel M'Dermott, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

William Byrne, residing at 2, Northcote-avenue, Kingstown, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 143 F, and charged by Elizabeth Byrne, his wife, with dangerously assaulting her by striking her on the head with a hand bellows, thereby very severely cutting her, at their residence, on the night of the 18th inst.—The Magistrate remanded the prisoner.

A man about forty years of age, named Thos. Manly, residing at No. 3, Trafalgar-terrace, Monkstown, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 68 F, and charged by J. Graham, Esq., with having been disorderly in the house of his mistress, Miss Graham, at 3, Trafalgar-terrace, Monkstown, by using abusive and impertinent language to her and her sisters, between ten and eleven o'clock on the night of the 17th instant. He was also charged with having assaulted Mr. John Graham, by striking and preventing him from opening the hall-door of said house, at the before-mentioned place. The Magistrate ordered him to pay a fine of 12s and costs, or be imprisoned for one calendar month, for the first charge; and to be imprisoned for two months for the second charge.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—An accident of a serious nature, and which almost resulted in the destruction of Bedminster-bridge, Bristol, occurred on Tuesday morning, about 8 o'clock. The Fanny Chapman, a vessel belonging to Messrs. Lucas, African merchants, had just arrived, and was being towed up to Bathurst basin. The tide being remarkably high, and coming in at a rapid rate, caused the vessel to have a good way on her, so much that in checking her round the pier with a stern rope the warp immediately parted. There being also a fresh wind at the time, the Fanny Chapman quickly shot away from the pier into the middle of the river, and was making rapidly towards the bridge when a second hawser was got out at the landing stage, but it shared the fate of the former. The steam-tug Tiger still kept near, vainly attempting to render assistance, and upon the Amelia steaming up to aid the Tiger swung round, her stern dashing against the broadside of the Amelia so violently that the water began to rush into her through an opening of two feet, which had been made in her side by the great force of the collision. Seeing that she was rapidly filling the captain endeavoured to run her alongside the landing stage, which she had just time to reach and the crew to get on shore when the large quantity of water in her hold tended to her aft, and caused her to rear up and sink end on, gradually righting on her keel as she reached the bottom. Meanwhile the Fanny Chapman, despite every attempt to stop her progress, was making fast headway for the bridge. Every exertion was made by Captain Ryder and the crew; a bow anchor was thrown out, but proved of no service whatever, the vessel dragging it without the least check to her speed. Seeing no other alternative, the pilot decided on running her on shore on the mudbank, and for that purpose called out to the man at the wheel to starboard the helm, but he being told that the order was reversed put the helm hard aport, keeping the vessel's head in the middle of the river, and thus losing the only opportunity of stopping her, as she was then rapidly nearing Bedminster-bridge. By this time a large number of people had assembled, watching with suspense for what appeared the inevitable destruction of Bedminster-bridge, which was constructed in the same manner as Bath bridge, which was destroyed a few years since by a similar accident. Captain Able, who commands another of Messrs. Lucas's vessels, and who had witnessed the occurrence, hastily procured a new hawser from his ship, and rendered what assistance he could; but, as before stated, nothing seemed to stay the progress of the Fanny Chapman. The only chance of saving the bridge appeared to be by preventing the vessel from meeting it stem on, and every exertion was made by the captain, pilot, and crew, who fortunately succeeded in slightly changing the direct course of the ship. As it was, however, the bowsprit, which was brought up by the remarkable height of the tide to a level with the flagstones of the paving, caught the bridge just underneath the coping, and its fall appeared imminent for some moments, the force of the contact making it swerve and vibrate visibly. Immediately on striking the bridge the vessel reared, as it were, nearly on end, the cutwater throwing up the stonework into the road, and the bowsprit smashing eight or nine of the iron railings, breaking them off as if they were reeds. The tide then caught the Fanny Chapman on the port quarter, and she swung nearly broadside on to the bridge, her stern settling in the mud on the off bank, where she resisted all efforts of the tug-boat to dislodge her for about half-an hour. The tide then slackening, a new warp was got out, and she was "slowed" round and towed to Bathurst basin. The police endeavoured to stay the rush of the people on to the bridge immediately after it was struck, but it was found impossible to prevent them, and, notwithstanding the great peril in which they were placed, the bridge was crowded with eager spectators. The Fanny Chapman, with her valuable cargo, has not sustained any damage beyond the loss of her bowsprit, jibboom, and a portion of her cutwater.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.—One of the most noticeable events of the past month is the great progress which has been made in the Volunteer movement. The New Zealand war appears to have fired both old and young with a military ardour, which speaks highly for the loyalty of the colonists, and will be of great service in an emergency. We stated in our last that in consequence of the unsettled state of Europe, and the disturbances in New Zealand, which had necessitated the withdrawal of all the troops from this colony, the Government proposed to increase the number of Volunteers, and they have in effect received the permission of the Legislature to increase the number, if necessary, to 10,000. In pursuance of this the Volunteer recruiting sergeants have recently been busy in holding meetings for enrolments through the various districts, and their efforts have been attended with great success. A number of persons have joined, and from the proficiency the Volunteers have hitherto attained in their drill and the use of arms, the force will, before long, vie with similar forces in any dependency of the British Crown. Since the departure of the troops for New Zealand the sight of a red coat is of unusual occurrence. Our Treasury, public offices, and vice-royalty, itself are now guarded by volunteers, thoroughly evincing the spirit of loyalty which pervades the force of this colony. It is also a pleasing feature of the volunteer movement that in the journals of the day repeated offers are made by volunteers to proceed to New Zealand, and assist in quelling the very unfortunate disturbance which has taken place there; and, should such a necessity arise, we believe it would be possible to raise as good a volunteer force for that service as could be desired, and thus the necessity of bringing troops from distant quarters would be avoided. However, so far as the protection of this colony is concerned, we doubt not that in the event of an invasion the Victoria Volunteers will prove as efficient in active service as they have hitherto proved themselves in their drill and garrison duty.—*Melbourne Herald* (Aug. 25).

THE FOOLHARDY BLONDIN.—The old adage about the pitcher that goes often to the well will probably be realised in the fate of this foolishly valiant man. The *New York Herald* has the following advertisement:—"Jones' Wood, Monday, October 8, 1860.—Last chance to see the great Blondin. On this occasion Mons. Blondin will perform the most daring feat on record, that of walking 1,500 feet upon a tight rope, with his feet inside of a bushel basket, being heavily chained from neck to foot at the same time with massive chains, at three o'clock p.m."

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN AT NORWICH.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, during the past week, have been delighting the Norwich people by a display of their histrionic talent, which has obtained for them a high reputation, not only in London, but wherever they have appeared during their country visit. The *Norwich Mercury* speaks in most enthusiastic terms of the performance of "The Wife's Secret" on Wednesday last, in which Mr. and Mrs. Kean personated, as usual, the characters of Sir Walter Amyot and of Lady Eveline Arden. On Saturday last Mr. Kean appeared as Louis XI.

The oldest engineer in the north of England, Mr. Jonathan Forster, died last week at Wylam, where he had laboured for upwards of half a century. He was engineer at Wylam Colliery when the experiments were made there which ended in the adoption of the locomotive engine, and though his name has never been brought prominently forward in connection therewith, there are those living who know that very many of the practical hints of which George Stephenson availed himself in improving the steam-engine came from Jonathan Forster.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Oct. 16, 1860.—A letter received to-day from Naples mentions that grand preparations are going on there for a *fete* in honour of the arrival of King Victor Emmanuel. The Piedmontese troops which had arrived were being sent on to Capua.

Count Kisseleff, Russian Ambassador at the Court here, left yesterday for Warsaw, to be present at the meeting of Sovereigns on the 22nd, which confirms the general opinion that it will be a political meeting.

Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, letters from Coblentz mention that the *fete* given by the Prince Regent to the Queen of England was most brilliant, and that the same day the Princess Alice was betrothed to the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt.

The Pope's Nuncio, Mgr. Sacconi, is going on leave for a few weeks to Rome. On Sunday he paid a farewell visit to the Emperor at St. Cloud. Whether it was a diplomatic visit or not, it at all events shows that the members of the Pontifical Government are anxious to conciliate France. Some German papers having announced that preparations were being made to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic, the *Charivari* (the Paris *Punch*) observes that if France were to follow the same plan, and *fete* the anniversary of every victory she has gained, she would not have days enough in the year to suffice for the number. This is very likely to be true, for they count victories and defeats alike. No Frenchman ever acknowledges he was vanquished—not even at Waterloo. The Cameo likeness of Louise de la Valliere, found in the wood of Vesinet, and to which, I think, I already alluded, is said to have belonged to Madame de Montespan, who, it is supposed, lost it in that wood. Ninon de l'Enclos, in one of her letters, describes a Cameo likeness exactly similar to the one found, which, she says, Louise de la Valliere gave to Madame de Montespan in 1668. The church of St Etienne du Mont, where the Archbishop of Paris was stabbed three years ago, is now having its principal entrance restored. It is, perhaps, one of the oldest churches here. At first it was only a chapel dedicated to St. Stephen, built in 1517; the aisle and southern chapels were added in 1588, and under the reigns of Henry II. and Charles IX. the western parts were erected. The first stone of the principal entrance was laid by Marguerite de Valois, Henry the Fourth's Queen, in 1610; it is this entrance which is now being repaired. The municipality of Madrid have approved plans for laying out an extensive avenue and garden in the style of the Champs Elysees here; the expense will be considerable, as the ground alone has cost 4,000,000 reals (£40,000). Some travellers just arrived from Mont Cenis mention the diligences having been delayed in that pass for several hours on Saturday last, by a heavy fall of snow, accompanied by a terrific hurricane.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.—The *Revue des Deux Mondes* sounds the tocsin of alarm for France at the prospect of an independent as well as formidable kingdom starting into activity in the Mediterranean, and holding the balance between the French and English maritime pretensions in these waters. The event is hailed by England as an unmixed blessing for a variety of reasons, free trade with twenty-two millions of Europeans being foremost. The *Times* proclaims Cavour as the Peel not less than the Palmerston of Italy. But there are unmistakeable symptoms of distrust already shown towards France, and Eugene de Forcade insists on discarding sentimental sympathy with nationalities, the establishment of which may not suit French interests. "Our garrison at Rome is not there for the benefit of holy water," and its continuance will become a festering sore and permanent source of irritation. Forcade is an Orleanist.

Le Nord takes a cosmopolitan view of the event, and boldly affirms the utter inability of Europe to arrest the torrent of Italy's politics within her own boundaries. That portion of the Continent is going through the same crisis that astounded the world in 1792, when France arose, in defiance of the Powers, leagued for intervention. It was the attempt to coerce that developed the gigantic energies of the Convention, and launched fourteen armies against the coalition of Kings. Pressure from without created terrible reaction within; clergy and aristocracy were hunted down as accomplices of the foreign foe, and, if driven to desperation, the Peninsula may be ripe for violent retaliation internally, as well as vigorous resistance to external aggression. The abominable invectives of the Dupanloups, the ferocious vulgarity of the Cullens, may be an exercise of personal gratification to these pulpit performers, but may have a fearful recoil elsewhere.

Letters from Genoa (October 12) confirm the pregnant fact that some four or five thousand Neapolitan prisoners, made at Capua, on being landed in that harbour, claimed to be enrolled under the Italian standard, and have been duly incorporated into various regiments of Victor Emmanuel. There is no doubt that the troops now engaged in the last struggle for the Bourbon will form eventually a most valuable accession to the national army. Lamoriciere had arrived from Marseilles there and was lodged in the King's palace, and treated with a courtesy his foreign admirers and partisans are so sadly deficient in towards the champions of their native land. The General goes to Rome simply for audit of accounts, ugly rumours having reached him of imputed malversation, the usual reward for serving a set of ungrateful knaves. None but monsignors could cast suspicion on the chivalrous Frenchman in pecuniary matters, though he took certainly a leaf out of Austrian handbooks for his guidance in other concerns, in proof of which the following letter to General Courten is published in the Turin *Opinione*:—

"Spoleto, 5th Sept., 1860.

"You are urged to vigilance over the political state of Macerata, and let your officers enforce respect if the police is too cowardly to act. Had you put conspirators in jail, as you ought, things would have gone differently. In the affair of that coffee-house waiter, the police betrayed the Government. It is of small use to distribute cudgelling over a quarter of the town; it would be better to have knocked the fellow on the head at once. Don't send any more trifling or gossiping dispatches (*commerages*), but declare Macerata in a state of siege. We shall arrest 25 persons, shoot 10 of them, and the business is done! Don't believe a word about any concentration of Piedmontese troops in Romagna. This augmentation is simply meant to keep the population in check, as it won't have Victor Emmanuel.

"The Commander-in-Chief, LAMORICIERE."

The Austrian Lloyd boats have ceased touching at Ancona, a stupid measure, which is sure to elicit a line of Italian steamers in the Adriatic and Levant. The consul for Naples at that port has been compelled by the citizens to haul down the Bomba arms. The last departure from Ancona to Trieste conveyed the mercenary German troops prisoners of war, and they appear to have got as far as Laybach; for a letter, printed in the *Austrian Gazette* describes them on the 5th of October as creating a fearful riot there, plundering the inhabitants, and the regiment of Leopold had been called out to quell the disturbance. They are described as the vilest of vagabonds.

Fearing to relapse under the tender mercies of Monsignor government, the Viterbo citizens actually deliberated on making a second Moscow of their city, and leaving the French to occupy the burning ruins, but the police from Rome being forbidden to enter by the commanding officer, the townspeople consented to remain.

A curious point for insurance companies has arisen from the late fire of the Trappist Convent des Forges, near Charleroi. Brother Hugot, who burnt the monastery from revenge, was one of the community, and, being a partner in the monastic firm, his act of arson is held to be a bar against recovery by the monks.

According to the *Patrie* of this evening 14,000 North Italian troops had landed at Naples. The evacuation of Capua was imminent. The line of the Garigliano was to form the last dike for defence before retreat into Gaeta.

From correspondence dated Paris, Tuesday evening, we extract the following:—

The departure of additional troops for Rome has been suspended. The second division of the army of Lyons, which was to have started to-morrow, has received a countermand, but, nevertheless, has been warned to hold itself in readiness to take its departure at an hour's notice.

The latest news from Naples describes another change in the policy of the Dictator. Two days ago, it was stated that Garibaldi, acting under the influence of Crispi and other Mazzinians, had dismissed the pro-Dictator Pallavicini. M. Crispi's triumph has been short lived. It is now affirmed that the pro-Dictator continues in office, and that M. Crispi has been compelled to take himself off. Victor Emmanuel is to make his entrance into Naples to-morrow, and it is to be supposed that henceforth Garibaldi's mission is at an end. According to the *Patrie* not less than 14,000 Piedmontese soldiers have arrived at Naples from Genoa and La Spezia, and are immediately to be sent off to Caserta, where their presence will be greatly needed, if it be true, as asserted by the telegraph, that the Neapolitans meditate another general attack. Garibaldi had declared Gaeta and Messina in a state of blockade, which the French Admiral, Le Barbier de Tinan, had refused to recognise. The telegraph also speaks of a French vessel, the Protat, having been captured, but this is generally set down as a misstatement.

It is to be regretted that the French Government should use M. Havas' telegraphic agency as a political instrument, and thus deprive the news received through that channel of the small amount of credit which it might otherwise enjoy. M. Havas' telegrams are used much in the same way as the *Patrie*, *Pays*, and *Constitutionnel*, to asperse the enemies of the present *regime*, and to circulate *canards* too formidable for the semi-official prints to launch into circulation. This day, for instance, in a telegram from Marseilles, purporting to give the Naples news of the 9th, which M. Havas has forwarded to all the papers, the following phrase occurs:—"Mazzini having refused to go, the Pro-Dictator has interdicted clubs and political *reunions*, and has *forbidden Louis Blanc to open national workshops.*" The object of this absurd paragraph is to persuade the *badauds* of Paris that Naples is in such a state of anarchy and confusion as to require the interference of the "Saviour of Society." Of the truth of the statement you may judge from the fact that M. Louis Blanc, who has been lecturing for the last three weeks in Scotland, was addressing, as late as last Friday, the public of Newcastle on literary and historical subjects. Moreover, as the *Presse* to-night wittily remarks, how could a private individual establish national workshops, and the lazzaroni have never felt the want of such an institution. What they claim is not the *droit au travail*; the *droit de rien faire* they have long enjoyed, and with that they seem perfectly satisfied.

From Rome it is notified that General de Goyon means to occupy the patrimony of St. Peter, "as was the case in 1849."

Victor Emmanuel is once more in favour with the semi-official prints. A breath from Imperial lips is all that is requisite to send these weathercocks round the compass. It is doubtful whether it be a subject of congratulation to the catspaw of the Emperor of the French whether he enjoy the good graces of Messrs. Boniface and Co. But these constant changes ought to teach the public, and particularly political writers on your side of the Channel, not to attach undue importance to the lucubrations of these obscure scribes. The *Constitutionnel*, which on Friday last was loudest in its denunciations of the "violation of international law" by the Sardinian King, lets loose to-day a flood of weak abuse against the clerical papers for following its example, and the *Pays* and *Journal de l'Empire* are in ecstacies about his manifesto. No one here ever doubted the complicity of Louis Napoleon with Victor Emmanuel, and the dicta of the semi-official scribblers has long ceased to have any effect on the public at large.

Messrs. Grandguillot, Boniface, &c., are used to eat their own words. They are hired for a certain purpose, and they do their duty just as the lanzknechts of old, who fought with the most perfect indifference against friend or foe. But it is not expected that M. Thouvenel, a secretary of state, a senator, a grand cross of the Legion of Honour, &c., should be quite as pliable as those elastic gentlemen who "support the principle of order" in the Paris press. Of course a French official on taking office knows well enough that (to use Mr. Hosea Biglow's pregnant phrase)—

A merciful Providence fashion'd him holler,
In order that he might his principles swaller;

But still it is somewhat too much to expect from a Minister for Foreign Affairs that he will, within a week's time, fly in the teeth of his most solemn assurances to the representatives of foreign powers. On these grounds M. Thouvenel is daily expected to resign his post, which M. de Persigny is understood to be ready to accept. Such, I say, is the general belief; but £10,000 a year and the French Foreign Office is a sauce which will enable a French functionary to swallow an amount of humble pie which would choke a public man in other parts of the world. So, despite all people say, M. Thouvenel may continue in office some time longer.

We have had an abundance of *canards* to-day.—1. That a great coolness had sprung up between Russia and Austria; 2. That the Warsaw interview was put off; 3. That Louis Napoleon was going to Warsaw; 4. That the same august personage had written a letter to Victor Emmanuel, supplicating him to return the Marches and Umbria to the Pope. I need hardly say that no credit is to be attached to any of these shaves, except that of the trip of the French Emperor to Warsaw, which I am assured he is more bent on than ever, though dissuaded by all his advisers.

The departure of M. de Turgot the French Ambassador, from Berne, is looked upon as a sign of the *refroidissement* between France and Switzerland having arrived at its utmost pitch. Very stiff notes are said to have been interchanged with respect to the affair of Geneva six weeks ago, and the more recent attack on the French flag at Sion. At the foundry of Creusnat 20 gun boats have been built for navigation on the lake of Geneva, and they are to be launched at Thonow in a few weeks.

ITALY.

The following is from a correspondent at Rome:—

"There are at present about 12,000 French troops in the Papal States, and it is said that 10,000 more are to arrive. A cordon is to be formed round Rome, from Carneto to Valletri. Civita Vecchia, which is being strongly fortified, of course bars all approach from the sea. This occupation does not in the slightest degree interfere with the communications between Garibaldi's army on the Volturno and the Sardinian forces in Umbria and the Marshes. Two columns of the latter are marching towards Naples, through the Abruzzi, one by the Lake Fucino, and the other a little more to the eastward. It is expected that both corps will be before Capua by the 20th October, and then must come that battle which will decide the fate of Francis II."

The *Espero* of Turin has already spoken of a circular note addressed by King Victor Emmanuel to all his representatives accredited to foreign Courts, explaining and justifying the entrance of the Piedmontese troops upon the Neapolitan territory. A Berlin letter confirms the fact, by stating that the Prussian Cabinet has received the note alluded to. What answer the Prussian Government would give had not transpired; but the general opinion was that it would reply to the Sardinian note by a simple protest, and would resist the urgent solicitations made by the Cabinet of Vienna to induce it to recall the Prussian Minister, M. Brassier de St. Simon, from Turin. As to Austria, it is well known that she has no representative at Turin; consequently, if the Cabinet of Vienna should wish to address any protest to the Cabinet of Turin, it will be obliged to employ the agency of Prussia.

SARDINIA.

By advices from Turin, of October 14, we are informed:—

From documents found, and from revelations made, it is now known to a certainty that the Court of Naples and the Pope had agreed to raise by the month of March next at the latest a force of 150,000 men, of which Lamoriciere was to have the chief command. Austria was to bring an equal number into the field, with a reserve of 50,000, to be increased if necessary. By a simultaneous movement the two armies were to attack us, the two being thought strong enough to set France at nought, and even beat her, in case she should come to our assistance, as she did last year. Upon the first victory obtained by these two armies, banded against civilisation and the Italian regeneration, they hoped the whole of Germany would be induced to throw off the mask, and that then they should see a coalition rapidly formed—a coalition they have not been able to create yet, notwithstanding the interviews of sovereigns, the intrigues of ambassadors, and the wiles of pretenders. We can truthfully say, therefore, that the prompt entrance of our soldiers into Umbria and the Marches has saved Europe from a general war, just as our going to Naples will save it from the demagogical system that was being organised there. Thus we shall have simultaneously conquered demagogy and the reaction, two things equally hostile to civilisation. This gives us, I trust, some claim on the sympathy of liberal Europe, which assuredly does not derive its inspirations from M. Boniface, of the *Constitutionnel*. M. Boniface has not yet perceived that we have been serving the cause of order, and that it is he, on the contrary, who is setting himself up as the champion of disorder. But he is so zealous a servant that, in his blind frenzy, he cannot distinguish between friends and foes.

NAPLES.

The *Patrie*, continuing its military news from Naples, says:—

"As soon as the Piedmontese army is assembled it will march upon Venafro, a small place about twenty kilometres distant from Isernia, and will pass the Volturno at the ford of Salluvio, three kilometres from that town. Should the operation succeed the Neapolitan line will be cut in two, and Capua must of necessity surrender. It has been rumoured that the Royal army, anticipating the Piedmontese movement, would take the offensive, and occupy Venafro before them. This plan would be a bold one, but the execution would require very numerous forces, and it is improbable that it will be adopted—the rather so because in a recent council of war it was debated whether it would not be desirable to evacuate Capua, and retire behind the little river Garigliano, which falls into the sea fifteen kilometres from Gaeta, and forms a good line of defence, being supported by a first-class fortress."

The following order of the day was issued by the King after the affair of Cajazzo, but before the battle of Volturno:—

"Soldiers,—Since the favourable fortune of the war carries us forward and obliges us to attack the country occupied by the enemy, my duty as a King and a soldier makes it imperative upon me to remind you that courage and valour degenerate into brutality and ferocity when unaccompanied by virtue and religious sentiments. Be, therefore, generous after victory; show tenderness to prisoners who no longer fight, and, like the brave 14th Chasseurs who have set you a noble example, do everything that lies in your power to succour the wounded. Remember that the houses and properties of which you are in military occupation are in many cases the roof and the patrimony of men fighting in our ranks; be therefore humane and charitable towards the unfortunate and peaceable inhabitants, who are most certainly innocent of all the present calamities. Let your obedience to the orders of your superiors be constant and entire, and keep the honour and dignity of the army ever before your eyes. The all-powerful God will look down from heaven, and bless the valiant and generous soldiers who are fighting in our cause, and victory will be ours. "FRANCIS.

"Gaeta, Sept. 29."

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, AND ENGLAND.

A correspondent, writing from Berlin, October 14, says:—

Baron de Schleinitz, Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, returned yesterday evening from Coblentz to Berlin. According to what I have been enabled to learn, three conferences, at which Prince de Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, President of the Cabinet, was also present, have taken place at Coblentz, between Baron Schleinitz and Lord John Russell. It can be readily understood that, in presence of the agitation into which all minds in Europe are now thrown by the revolutionary outbreaks in Southern Italy, these complications, with the consequences which they are destined to produce, have formed the principal topic of conversation between the three statesmen who have met at Coblentz. But in well-informed circles persons affect to know that the President of the Council, as well as Baron de Schleinitz, have explicitly given Lord J. Russell to understand that all the monarchial traditions and principles on which the Royal dynasty is founded would prevent Prussia from following the policy that the present Minister of England (despite the solemn remonstrances of the three Great Powers of the North) has urged since 1859 in the whole of Italy.

Under the circumstances alluded to, the Cabinet of Berlin finds itself completely at cross purposes with that of London, and the English Minister has personally had occasion to acquire the conviction that his Italian policy differs essentially in principle and effect from that which Prussia has marked out for herself with regard to these deplorable affairs.

But, according to information which I receive, Lord John Russell and Baron de Schleinitz have been able perfectly to agree in mutually declining the recent proposition on the part of France, that the Five Great Powers should meet in Congress, to definitively take into consideration the Italian question. It is believed at Berlin that for some days past the Emperor Louis Napoleon has been making more pressing efforts than ever to induce the principal European Cabinets to accept his proposition concerning the meeting of the European Areopagus—thoroughly understood, as always is the case, to meet at Paris.

It cannot yet be positively known whether Austria, in the situation in which events have placed her, will determine to resist the dictation of France; but if we may believe the news received to-day from Vienna, Count de Rechberg has shown himself as much opposed as Lord John Russell and M. de Schleinitz to the meeting of a European Congress. Nevertheless M. de Moustier, the French ambassador, who has just returned to Vienna, has been specially charged, as his first mission, to act by every means and by every diplomatic ruse on the mind of the President of the Austrian Cabinet, to induce him to accept the idea originating in Paris on the subject of the meeting of a European Congress.

PRUSSIA AND ITALY.

The *National Gazette* publishes the following article on the policy which Prussia ought to follow respecting the affairs of Italy:—

In these days national passions are not roused by idle quarrels about the balance of power in Europe. General interest attaches only to those national struggles in which great questions of principle are engaged. The immense success achieved by the foreign policy of Napoleon III proceeds from the fact that his exalted intelligence, unclouded by the hazes of legitimacy, has comprehended this simple truth. When war broke out last year in Italy, it bore at the outset the character of a war between sovereigns—of a game played between two emperors, of which Italy was the stake. But in the course of events Napoleon strove to deprive it of this character; without forgetting the interests of France, he threw off the prejudices of the old French diplomacy, according to which a united Italy must be a very dangerous rival to France. He takes care not to wound the Italian national sentiment more than he has done by the incorporation of Nice; he leaves the Italians alone, and continues to protect them against all foreign intervention whilst they are occupied in constructing their united state of more than twenty millions of souls. He knows well that he cannot hold such a State in leading-strings, but he also knows that he will find in it a sure ally against all coalitions, so long as he does not alienate the Italian national mind and liberal opinion in Europe.

Unfortunately the old diplomacy cannot appreciate these moral elements, and even to this hour it has for its guide no other compass than the immutable code of the treaties of 1815, to which, mutilated as they are, it still ascribes the canonical authority of Holy Writ. Of what use is it to repeat to us that united Italy might ally itself to France, for attacking Germany on the Rhine simultaneously with Venetia? We admit the eventuality, and in our opinion Prussia is not wrong in persisting to consider her interests bound up with those of Austria. But the time is past when alliance with Austria might still present a certain guarantee against this eventuality. It was Austria herself that broke this alliance at the period when it still possessed some value. Austria now is no longer an ally to be depended upon, less even than Russia, who would only arrive too late with inadequate forces on the scene of contest.

The efforts to raise up again the Holy Alliance against Italian unity, or hereafter against France, are for ever rendered impotent. These old arms are worn out, and have already proved unserviceable; we are obliged, in fact, to drop them. Let us add to the crippled Powers, to whom we are to be rallied by Metternich's flag of legitimacy, the Germanic Diet; this is a shackle that we must break before we can take a single step. The only great Power whose alliance might be of real importance to us is England. But Lord John Russell's note in favour of the integrity of the Austrian dominion in Venetia cannot make us forget that the English Ministers will take good care not to run full tilt against public opinion. The British nation will not suffer itself to be dragged into a war in which its interests are not directly at issue.

In this state of things nothing appears to us more imprudent than a demonstration against the Italian cause—a demonstration that would irritate against Prussia the national sentiment in Italy, and liberal opinion in all Europe, without the least practical advantage.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 12th have reached us. The semi-official *Correspondancia* has the following:—

"Some journals have announced that M. Coello, Minister of Spain at Turin, is about to come to Madrid to sit in the Congress, and others say that the Spanish Legation at Turin has been recalled. Since Piedmont has carried into execution the unexampled and scandalous act of the invasion of the Papal States, and since, without declaration of war and without any justifiable motive, we have seen the troops of Victor Emmanuel enter Naples to complete the work of the Garibaldian adventurers, we, who only recognise justice, reason, and law, had thought that before this the nations of Europe would have shaken off the indescribable apathy with which they have regarded such repulsive acts, and would have adopted measures for putting an end to them. As to the departure from Turin of the representative of Spain, although the news appears to us premature—for we do not know that any resolution has been come to on the point—our convictions cause us to regard it as so probable that we do not doubt its realisation within a brief period. However, we repeat that, up to this moment, so far as we know, the Government has come to no decision."

At Saragossa the Queen had attended a theatrical performance and a bull-fight. At both her Majesty was received with great enthusiasm, and on leaving the former about 1,000 students and young men, carrying torches, accompanied her Majesty to her residence, and afterwards gave her a serenade.

NEW ZEALAND.

On the 10th July, at Auckland, the meeting of loyal chiefs to confer with the Governor on the present position and prospects of native affairs commenced. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. M'Lean, Native Secretary, the Chief justice, the Colonial Secretary, and the other members of the Ministry, together with several of the most eminent colonists. Chiefs were present to the number of 127, representing a majority of the most influential tribes. His Excellency made a lengthy address in opening the conference. After reminding the chiefs of the conditions of, and their obligations under, the treaty of the Waitangi; and renewing the assurances of royal protection to the natives, he asked them to state frankly their grievances, and if they were real he promised to try to redress them. He then referred to the Maori King idea, and continued:—

"Under these circumstances I wish to know your views and opinions distinctly, in order that I may give correct information to our Sovereign. It is unnecessary for me to remind you that her Majesty's engagements to her native subjects in New Zealand have been faithfully observed. No foreign enemy has visited your shores. Your lands have remained in your possession, or have been bought by the Government at your own desire. Your people have availed themselves of their privileges as British subjects, seeking and obtaining in the courts of law that protection and redress which they afford to all her Majesty's subjects. But it is right you should know and understand that, in return for these advantages, you must prove yourselves to be loyal and faithful subjects, and that the establishment of a Maori king would be an act of disobedience and defiance to her Majesty which cannot be tolerated."

PROGRESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN WASHINGTON.

We copy the following account of the proceedings of the Prince from the American papers:—

WASHINGTON, OCT. 4.—It having been announced that the Prince of Wales and suite would probably arrive in this city about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, in a special train from Baltimore, some time previous to that hour a large gathering had surrounded the depot, occupying all available points, and all apparently determined to secure a front view of his Royal self and suite.

At four o'clock the train reached the depot, which had the effect of quieting the vast concourse. The train consisted of two passenger cars and one baggage car. In the first car were seated the representatives of the press who have been travelling with the Prince of Wales, reporting his progress in Canada and the United States. In the second car were the Prince and his suite.

The Prince of Wales, unattended, was the first to alight from the car, and as he stepped forth and walked along the platform by the side of the train he attracted the attention of all those near the railing, who had the happy effect of gratifying their eager curiosity. Mr. Secretary Cass was introduced by Lord Lyons to the Royal guest, Mr. Cass saying that he had the pleasure, in the name of the President of the United States, of welcoming his lordship to Washington, and by his permission would accompany him to the executive mansion. There were also present and introduced, Messrs. Henry and Buchanan, the nephews of the President, with the President's private secretary, who, on this occasion, it is understood, represented the President's family.

The splendid equipage of Mr. M'Graw, of Baltimore, was in readiness at the depot to convey the Prince to the executive mansion; but it being a closed carriage, the Prince expressed a preference for the open barouche of the President, which was accordingly drawn up, and the Prince, together with Secretary Cass, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Lyons, took position therein. The others of the retinue followed in the carriages of Secretaries Cass, Thompson, Cobb, Toucey, and of Lord Lyons. The barouche in which the Prince was seated was drawn by two very spirited-looking white horses. His Highness was plainly though tastefully apparelled in a full blue frock coat, dark grey mixed pantaloons (cut in the English style), black silk hat, and maroon-coloured gloves. No jewellery was visible about his person.

A large number of persons had assembled near the gateways of the avenues leading to the executive mansion, confident of there securing a view of his Royal Highness. On the approach of the party the gates were opened for their ingress; but no others were admitted. The Prince, with his suite, being ushered into the East Room, where the President was awaiting his arrival, he was presented to him by Mr. Cass, and received a cordial welcome. Lord Lyons then performed the ceremony of the introduction of the suite. These proceedings were strictly private.

The number of guests who partook of dinner at the mansion, which was prolonged until ten o'clock, was 34. The Marine Band was present in full force, and enlivened the occasion by numerous stirring and patriotic airs.

Notwithstanding the brief notice of the public reception given by the President this morning at the executive mansion in honour of the Prince of Wales, there was an immense gathering present. The doors were thrown open at twelve o'clock. The reception was to have continued until one p.m.; but after the expiration of half an hour, the Prince appearing considerably fatigued, it was deemed best to have him retire. This, of course, terminated the reception, to the disappointment and regret of numbers who had not found it convenient to be present until after that time. The Prince, however, afterwards took position at the central window of the mansion, where an excellent opportunity was afforded those below of beholding him. During the reception the Prince, with Lord Lyons, took position at the President's right hand. The Commissioner of Public Buildings, Dr. Blake, officiated in making the presentations. The Prince was dressed very much as yesterday, in a coat of blue, grey pantaloons, a badly-fitting white vest (he should employ an American tailor), and with hands ungloved. As the visitors passed him he inclined his head to each in turn, though very many of the ladies managed, by hook or crook, to shake hands with him. President Buchanan, who seemed in excellent spirits, went through the usual hand-shaking ordeal of reception days with characteristic ease and cordiality.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 5.—The Prince of Wales appears highly pleased with his inspection of our public buildings. During his visit to the Patent-office he remarked that the revolutionary relics should be placed in a separate room. They must have appeared very simple to him after the vast number of the relics of the past which he saw in the Tower of London, and must have impressed him with a new sense of the enterprise of a nation which is so young as to have few relics beyond a uniform, a printing press, and a few flags, and which has yet attained such an immense growth and power.

At the gymnasium attached to Miss Smith's Institute the Prince seemed a boy again. Miss Lane and the Prince conquered Mrs. Secretary Thomson and the Duke of Newcastle at tenpins, and then Miss Lane, with but little effort, outrolled the Prince.

The Prince, seeing several brass rings suspended from the ceiling, inquired their use, and feeling decidedly on his muscle, caught hold of them and swung himself by a usual gymnastic feat from one to the other across the room. The Hon. Mr. Elliot exhibited himself upon a rope ladder, and the whole party indulged in hearty and merry laughter. The Prince, losing his usual bashfulness, called a little girl to him, inquired her name, and in every way seemed so gay and lighthearted that his suite could not suppress their surprise, and even the grave duke joined in the fun.

The Prince is very particular about his presents. When the photograph of the home of Washington was offered to him, General Bruce inquired if any duplicates could be obtained, adding that the Prince would accept of no presents which could be purchased by him.

At eleven o'clock supper was served for the entire company, and in the finest style. During the conversation, which became quite general, and of which the Royal party were the leaders, the *Herald's* dispatch in regard to Queen Victoria's visit to Prussia was mentioned, and one of the distinguished members of the suite said, laughingly, that England must take care of itself, as all the Royal family were deserting it. The party broke up late, and was most successful.

At ten o'clock this morning the Prince, with Miss Lane, the President, and Lord Lyons, started for Mount Vernon; the suite, among which was Sir Henry Holland, the Queen's physician, following in carriages to the dock, where the cutter Harriet Lane was prepared for the party. About 45 persons embarked, among whom were several members of the Cabinet and Mesdames Slidell, Gwin, Ellis, Ledyard, Riggs, and others, and Hon. Augustus Schell, of New York.

The voyage up occupied only an hour and a half. Upon landing, the party inspected the entire grounds and gardens most attentively. The Prince and the Royal party were deeply observant, asking many questions, and apparently much impressed with the feelings natural to the occasion. Mrs. Riggs, vice-regent of the Mount Vernon Association, acted as chaperone, and the rule excluding all other visitors, although Friday was the regular visiting day, was rigidly observed, the regular steamers postponing their trips until to-morrow.

The day was all that could be desired—the finest that the Indian summer could give. Having carefully inspected the house, the Prince stood reverentially uncovered in the room in which Washington died, looked at the piano which he presented to Mrs. Lewis, and examined the key of the Bastille and the other curiosities there. The party expressed their gratification at the taste and neatness displayed in the arrangement of the place, and then proceeded to the tomb of Washington.

The Marine Band had arrived before them, and, concealed by a neighbouring thicket, began playing a dirge composed by the leader. The scene was most impressive. The party, with uncovered heads, ranged themselves in front of the tomb, so simple yet so grand in its associations, and looked in through the iron-grated door at the sarcophagus which contains the remains of the father of his country. Then, retiring a few paces, the Prince, the President, and the Royal party, grouped in front, silently contemplated the tomb of Washington.

Next to the Prince stood the President of the United States, reverently bowing before the resting-place of the first of rulers. Beside him were those who, in the last battles between England and this country, had taken a not unprominent part, while he himself had once borne arms against the very country whose future ruler was now his honoured guest. What lessons all must have learned from this visit—what thoughts must have occurred to each—how all must have felt that above all and over all God reigns supreme, ordering events for His own wise purposes, and working miracles, not at once by His instantaneous word, but by the slower process of time!

At the request of the Mount Vernon Association, the Prince planted, but with little formality, a young horse chestnut tree, to commemorate his visit to the place. The tree was planted upon a beautiful little mound, not far from the tomb.

This ceremony being over, the party again stood for a few moments before the tomb, and then, turning away in thoughtful silence, slowly and silently retraced their way to the Harriet Lane, which during their absence had been transformed, by means of canvas and gay flags, into a beautiful dining saloon, with covers laid for the entire party.

The steamer went slowly up the Potomac, until dinner was over and the dock cleared for dancing, the Marine Band furnishing the music. The Prince opened the dance with Miss Lane, and during the passage up danced with Misses Slidell, Gwin, Riggs, and Ledyard. The whole party were in such excellent spirits, and so enjoyed the voyage that their intended visit to Fort Washington was altogether forgotten until the fort was passed, and it was too late to return.

Four hours were consumed in the passage to Washington, and upon landing the party were greeted with salutes from the navy yard and arsenal, neither of which, as it was past six o'clock, they had time to visit.

The party immediately drove to the residence of Lord Lyons, and soon after dinner was served in the large square dining room, with its heavily curtained windows. Upon the sideboard and rich dressers Lord Lyons' splendid service of silver plate was displayed. In the centre of the table stood a large golden tray, with three ornamental golden vases, and these and two porcelain vases at the extremities of the table were filled with flowers. This tray is the pride of the family plate, and even its blemishes from the sea voyage are pointed out with pride. Lord Lyons sat in the centre of the left hand side of the table, and on either side of him were Miss Lane and the Prince. Opposite Lord Lyons sat the President, supported by the Cabinet and diplomatic corps. The dinner was a superb and *recherché* affair.

The Prince passes the night at the White House.

RICHMOND, OCT. 5.—The Prince's courier arrived here to-day, for the purpose of engaging rooms for the suite at the Exchange Hotel. The Royal party will arrive here by a special train to-morrow evening at six o'clock. There will be no military reception on account of the lateness of the hour, neither will there be any ball, in consequence of the next day being Sunday. His Royal Highness will attend St. Paul's Church on Sunday morning.

ABUSES IN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM THE GLOBE.)

The cause of literary examinations for the Civil Service has been unlucky in its friends, and fortunate in its enemies. On the one hand it has been almost "preached to death by wild" schoolmasters who could see no good in any test not framed in accordance with the scholastic curriculum. On the other hand, its enemies have been in the main the partisans of the old system of patronage—men who look back with regret on the time when the member of Parliament could nominate a man to an office and get him in without troublesome inquiries as to his abilities. For instance, a writer in the new number of the *Quarterly* contrasts (quoting Mr. Romilly in his support) the worthlessness of the certificates of character demanded by the Civil Service Commissioners, with the greater security given by a "responsible patron." We are not inclined to overrate "certificates of character;" every one knows how easily they are obtained, but untrustworthy as they may be, and imperfect as must be the inquiries of the commissioners into personal character, these precautions must be far preferable to the old system vested under the so-called "responsible" patrons. Any person knowing the *modus operandi* under the old plan is well aware that the nominating "member" was never held responsible: that very often he had never seen his nominee, and that if the nominee subsequently misconducted himself, there was no more idea of connecting the name of the clerk with that of the member, because the member had nominated him, than there would be "because" (as Mr. Thackeray's hero says of his lady-love) "they were served by the same muffin-man." Any idea that even open competition could possibly give us less guarantees of character than the "responsible patron" plan of the old time is absurd; the "infinitely little" care taken at that time could not well be diminished. In 1858 the Civil Service Commissioners rejected twenty young men on the ground of unsatisfactory testimonials to character; we do not believe that in the twenty years previous to the institution of the commission we could find anything like that number rejected on such grounds. It must also be borne in mind that the twenty rejected were men nominated by the so-called responsible patrons—but we should like to know who held them "responsible" for these bad bargains thrown back on their hands? In short, in this, as in other matters, the Civil Service commission has given us one great advantage, counterbalancing a host of minor evils—a Board of Examination independent of political influence and personal favour.

The *Quarterly Review* takes from the evidence before the recent select committee some strong cases of the best man for the place rejected on account of the examination. The lawyer's clerk, "good at spelling and correct in grammatical writing," but knocked up by twice going on night patrol as a tidewaiter—while "two experienced boatmen, active and athletic, accustomed to rough it by night watching," were rejected because they could not spell correctly—exemplify many other instances quoted already in our columns of unfit tests applied in some offices in the Civil Service. Not alone in cases where literary accomplishments were required from men who would never have to do anything more literary than jot down rough figures in a note-book, but in departments of indoor work we have heard of most ridiculous cases, of one measure for all men; for instance, an excellent law clerk, familiar with legal work, and writing a fine engrossing hand, was rejected for a clerkship in the solicitor's offices of one of our departments because he could not satisfy the commissioners in arithmetic, while in fact he would never have been required to add up even two and two. Such instances have again and again occurred in the offices; good clerks have been rejected for not knowing things, ignorance of which would be discreditable in a schoolboy, but had nothing whatever to do with the good or bad qualities of the clerk. A very striking instance of this occurred in 1859. Some writerships in the India House were thrown open to public competition. The salary is small—£80, rising in twenty-five years to £200; "the writers are for the most part employed in copying, but they are at other times employed in accounts and in assisting in the ordinary duties of clerks." Nine candidates were declared successful, and a Mr. W. Scott (his name is published in the report), better than four of the successful candidates in arithmetic, better than six of them in spelling, better than seven in handwriting, better than three in copying MS., and better than six in English composition—was rejected! In short, in the examination in arithmetic, orthography, handwriting, copying MS., and English composition—sufficient tests, we should suppose, for steady, working, intelligent copying clerks—Mr. Scott, putting all the marks together, took second place. Then why was he rejected? Because he did not know history and geography as well as the eight men placed over his head. Leadenhall-street is a stupid street, and the office of the writers must be rather gloomy, for the whole building is dark enough in the interior; we are therefore glad to hear that gentlemen capable of lightening the labours of the day by disquisitions on the early history of Rome, or imaginative excursions to Owhyhee, have been added to the staff of clerks. Mr. Scott (we know nothing of him except through the report) was evidently unfitted to take a fair part in such literary amenities, and, though well fitted to do the official work, would not have added to the intellectual pastime of the "gentlemen of the office."

It is the fashion to blame the Civil Service Commissioners for eccentricities like those, but in truth they are not always to blame. In this special instance the commissioners, seeing what the duties of the writers were, wished to exclude history and geography from the examination, but Lord Stanley deliberately retained them—forgetting that a taste for historical reading and a consequent knowledge of historical facts is consistent with gross unfitness for the habits of routine clerkship, and that many good clerks, "great arithmeticians," expert penmen, and trustworthy book-keepers, have no taste for those voluminous fictions founded on fact, called histories, and never read them by choice. But this brings us to the fact, almost forgotten now-a-days, that the subjects of examination should be fixed, not by the Civil Service Commissioners, but by the heads of each department. When Sir Thomas Fremantle and Mr. Trollope, of the Post Office, indicate that the examinations are too severe, and exclude fit men, they forget that according to the Order in Council the subjects of examination are to be fixed "according to the discretion of the chief authorities of the department," to whom the commissioners are merely to give "assistance." The Chairman of the Customs or the Postmaster-General may ordain to-morrow that orthography and arithmetic are to be excluded from the examination of tidewaiters and postmen, and that walking thirty miles in eight hours, or ability to carry a hundred-weight so many yards, should be included in all future examinations. So that if the departments of the Civil Service are flooded with unfit men, the heads of the departments are alone to blame for not having the courage to declare that orthography and arithmetic are no more necessary to out-of-door work than "playing the fiddle like an angel" is to the man who posts bills for the Italian Opera.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held yesterday—

Sir ROBERT SHAW, Bart., in the chair.

The following guardians were present:—Messrs. Cornelius Shannon, Maurice Connor, Edmond Lawless, Andrew Rogers, George G Place, J P; Doctor Wall, John Ousely Bonsall, D V C; Patrick Whelan, William Beasley, James Plunket, Henry Kingsmill, John Draper, Thomas Dockrell, W F Drought, W B Pottrell, and John Askins.

State of the House—Remaining on Saturday, 7th inst., 2,110; admitted during the week, 135; born, 1; discharged during the week, 77; died, 6; remaining on the 13th, 2,163; of that number 1,015 were sick and infirm; 269 healthy adults; 536 healthy children; and 343 aged and healthy.

Mr. Rogers said he wished, before the business of the day commenced, to make an observation for the information of those guardians who had not attended the Admission Board that day week, in reference to the case of a man who had applied to be admitted to the house, having been deported from England. Directions had been given by the Admission Board to the porter of the institution to allow the man temporarily a room to himself, and that his clothing should not in the interim be changed, in order that the board might have a full opportunity to satisfy themselves as to the state in which he had been sent over.

The unfortunate referred to was then brought into the board-room, that the guardians might have ocular proof of the allegations made by Mr. Rogers. His condition was really miserable, being clad in a ragged raiment, which not only did not protect him against the inclemency of the weather, but which was hardly sufficient to cover him decently. In answer to the chairman who put several questions to him, as to how he came into such a plight, he said that he had gone to Liverpool in care of some cattle, and that he remained there for about two months. During that time he had obtained work for one month; but failing to secure it he became destitute, and had to look to the Poor Law authorities for relief. Shortly after his application, however, he was sent over to Dublin, having been previously provided with six loaves and sixpence.

The Chairman said, however they might be disposed to sympathise with the condition of this man, he could not come to the conclusion that the Poor Law authorities in England were to blame. The man, according to his own statement, had been only two months in England. He had, consequently, no right of settlement; and, in addition to that circumstance, it was clear that he might have returned home upon the ticket which he had brought with him when conveying the cattle to Liverpool.

Mr. Rogers said he could not help remarking that, if it were only for the sake of humanity, the English Poor Law authorities should not have sent him over in the condition in which he was presented before them.

The Chairman admitted that the condition of the unfortunate man was very bad, but still they could not expect the English authorities to give him a suit of clothes. The matter was then dropped.

A report was next read from the master, stating that new clothing was required for certain of the pauper inmates, and asking liberty to have the same made.

Dr. Wall, in reference to this matter, said he had lately seen a little boy in the house who was wearing a pair of shoes which would fit him (Dr. Wall). They were not only entirely too big for him, but, in addition, they were tied with cord, and covered with mud.

Mr. Rogers said he quite concurred in the complaint just made by Dr. Wall, and which was justified on the ground that there was no proper supervision of the clothing of the inmates.

Mr. Bonsall remarked that much sympathy had just been expressed for the condition of that wretched specimen of humanity who had been sent over to them from England, but the simple fact was, there were many paupers in the house in as bad a condition as regarded clothing, and which he could only attribute to the want of proper supervision.

Mr. Draper said he had lately inspected several of the inmates, and that to his astonishment he found many of them literally in rags.

After some further observations from Mr. Bonsall, Mr. Place, and others upon this subject, from which there appeared to be a unanimous disapproval of the clothing system of the house, the master was ordered to report, by the next day of meeting, as to the quantity of new and sufficient clothing on hands, and what was required in addition.

Mr. Rogers then called the attention of the board to the quality of bread lately supplied to the applicants for out-door relief in the Donnybrook district. He found it to be quite unfit for human food. He was informed that the doctor had also examined this bread, and came to the like conclusion. He had therefore to move, that the relieving-officer be requested to procure good bread for these parties, and to charge the difference to the contractor.

THE ADVERTISEMENTS OF THE UNION.

Dr. Wall's notice of motion for this day, upon the above subject, was next considered, and which was to the effect that the advertisements should be confined to two morning papers—namely, the *Freeman's Journal* and the *Saunders' News-Letter*.

Dr. Wall said it had been stated that he was influenced by other parties and political motives in bringing forward the present motion. He begged most distinctly to repudiate any such insinuation. He had not been influenced by any individual in the matter, and proposed it solely to curtail the expenses of the union, which, he thought, were excessive in this respect.

Mr. Rogers said the expenses of the union were close upon £100 a year for advertising. He had no doubt that Dr. Wall was uninfluenced by political motives, and he hoped that he would come to some arrangement without pressing his motion.

Mr. Bonsall said he thought it would be injudicious to select two morning papers, to the exclusion of the others.

Mr. Draper—In my opinion the best way would be to give the advertising to the different morning papers in turn.

Mr. Bonsall—Yes, and leave it to the Visiting Committee to carry out the regulation. There are some people who read one class of papers and not another, it is best to afford the public an opportunity to obtain full information as to our proposal for contracts.

Dr. Wall said that contractors were in the habit of seeing all the papers, and, moreover, that they got information about contracts from their friends.

Mr. Bonsall observed he was afraid there was too much friendship commonly upon that subject.

The Chairman then said he thought the board might limit the expense of advertisements by giving them one day to one set of papers, and the next to another; but he thought there was no necessity to have so many of them as at present. On the same day let the advertisements be given alternately to the different papers, and in that way a fair distribution of them would be made.

Dr. Wall withdrew his resolution, and the suggestion was agreed to.

After transacting some ordinary business, the board adjourned.

Elephants are still numerous in the interior of South Africa, and are killed both by the Kaffirs and the Boers. The elephant hunt seems to have peculiar fascination for the latter—men and boys, from the age of 14 to 70, following the exciting sport. An Englishman, however, one William Fitzgerald, is said to bear away the palm as the most fearless hunter; for, during the last year, he remained in Veldt without cover for nearly three months, accompanied by two half-caste servants. These three are said to have killed during that period 70 elephants, the tusks of which weighed 3,000lbs.! Ivory is exported in large quantities; those of Zautspansberg alone, in the short space of three months, having brought 60,000lbs., Dutch weight, or nearly 30 tons.—*Cassell's Popular Natural History.*

REVISION COURT.

(Before Messrs. Shaw and O'Hara.)

THE FREEMAN FRANCHISE—THE ALLEGED ILLEGALITY OF THE CLAIM BY GRANDBIRTH.

At the sitting of the court, the further hearing of this question was resumed.

Sir John Kingston James, examined by Mr. John Martin—The Corporation made no distinction in admitting freemen by birth or grandbirth; they were admitted, I believe, by "beseech" in all instances; the right was never questioned while I was a member of the Corporation; I was frequently in the chair when parties were admitted by right of grandbirth.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ennis—I was a member of the Corporation in 1833; I attended as a witness before the Royal Commission; I have a distinct recollection of the affairs of the Corporation as it was managed in my time; I do not recollect whether I ever saw in print the evidence which I gave in 1833; if I said that claimants for freedom should be sons of freemen, the question asked elicited such an answer; it is likely I was never asked the question as to grandbirth; what I now say is that grandsons had the same claim as sons; it was not necessary that a man's father should be free, if his grandfather was free.

Mr. Cooke Evans gave similar evidence.

Mr. Martin said there were other gentlemen, members of the old Corporation, whom he had intended to examine, but from their advanced age and other circumstances they were unable to attend.

The Court said they were of opinion that sufficient evidence had been laid before them on the point.

This closed the case on behalf of the claimant.

Mr. E. A. Ennis then proceeded to address the court on behalf of the objectors. He considered that Mr. Martin had not established his case. The law on the subject was, that even supposing the custom had existed since the year 1796, as sought to be established by Mr. Martin—that would not make the custom legal. If he (Mr. Ennis) could show an existing custom by written documents, from the year 1843 down to the year 1796—an uninterrupted usage—that established his case, as he thus got behind the origin of the custom. He next proceeded to argue it was not shown that a single case, right of grandbirth by as such, had been admitted. What was the evidence given of grandbirth? One solitary book belonging to the guild of merchants. The gentlemen on the other side had books more ancient if they chose to produce them, and he called on the court to infer from their absence that they would be favourable to their case. Even in the thirteen cases brought forward between 1796 and 1806, as admitted to the guild of merchants by grandbirth, there was no identification of them as having been admitted to the freedom by the same right. The letter B affixed to their names showed that they had been admitted by right of birth.

Mr. John Maglet was examined—He stated that he was a member of the guild of carpenters; he had filled the office of sheriff under the old Corporation; admissions to the guild were by birth or grandbirth, servitude, marriage, and grace especial; the applicants were admitted to the freedom by the Corporation at large on the same rights as they were admitted to the guilds.

This evidence closed the case on both sides.

Mr. Shaw said the case had been very fully and ably argued on both sides, and they would reserve their decision to a future day.

Mr. O'Hara said they should give their judgment before Thursday next, as the Act of Parliament required the appeal to be framed and signed before the close of the revision.

Law Intelligence.

COURTS OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re Reilly, an Insolvent.

In this case Mr. John Levy moved for an order, allocating a portion of the separate property of the wife, for the maintenance of herself and children.

Mr. William Sidney appeared *contra* to oppose the motion.

Mr. James, official assignee, said there were not any funds in court.

His Lordship refused the application; but said, when funds came in, it might be renewed.

In re Finegan, an insolvent.

This was an application for an attachment for not giving up possession of a house which had been returned in the schedule.

Mr. Sidney appeared on behalf of the landlord, and Mr. M'Nally for the insolvent.

His Lordship made an order that the possession should be given up within two days.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re Thomas Hughes.

This was a meeting for the examination of witnesses. The agent of the National Bank at Ballina was examined. Mr. James Kernan, Q.C., appeared on the part of the assignees.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., for the bankrupt who was examined at considerable length. His examination was, however, postponed until certain letters of importance in the case should be produced.

ARRANGEMENT CASES.

There were three arrangement cases heard in chamber. Mr. Levy appeared for two of the arranging creditors, and Mr. Kernan, Q.C., for the third.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Mary Hasset, a respectable-looking young country girl, aged 17, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 18 G, charged with having stolen from her father, Mr. John Hasset, of Beylough, in the county Tipperary, a sum of £20. From information which the constable received he proceeded to the Great Southern and Western Railway, and on the arrival of the train he saw her get out. He accosted and accused her of having some money in her possession which she had taken from her father. She stated she had taken £14, and subsequently admitted she had taken £20. She cried bitterly, and confessed to the constable that her intention was to proceed to Australia, and that she would have to pay £14 for her passage. £19 was found in her possession.—She was remanded, and the police were directed to communicate with her father.

Ann Kelly and Eliza Dalton were each sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment, for disorderly conduct, at Island-bridge.

Flood *v.* Rev. John Thompson.

A clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, appeared on summons, to answer the complaint of Mr. Flood, for having, as alleged, illegally cut some grass on Lakelands, Terrenure, which the complainant alleged to be his sole property. A serious question of title was involved in the case, as the defendant submitted, through his counsel, he had as much claim to the grass in question as the complainant.

The presiding magistrate (Mr. Porter) dismissed the case, as he considered the question involved should be tried in one of the superior courts.

Mr. J. A. Curran, instructed by Mr. Bergin, appeared on behalf of the defendant.

DONNYBROOK FAIR.—Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, senior, applied on behalf of Mr. Michael Collins, a vintner, carrying on business in the village of Donnybrook, that the magistrate might grant to him the usual certificate prescribed by the Act of Parliament for the renewal of the licence. The Police Commissioners, he understood, opposed the application on the ground that the house was conducted in an illegal and disorderly manner. He considered that was a most unfair charge to bring against the applicant, and one which, he believed would not be substantiated in evidence.

Mr. J. E. Walshe, Q.C., and Mr. Anderson, Crown Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Police Commissioners to oppose the application. During the last fair held at Donnybrook, counsel stated it was the only house in the village of Donnybrook which was the resort of people who conducted themselves in a disorderly manner. There were music and dancing in it, which led to the assemblage of riotous characters, and an effort appeared to be made by those conducting the establishment to revive the scenes formerly enacted.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he never before understood it was a crime to be musical. Mr. Collins had simply amused himself during the fair week by performing on a violin in his own house, and to that innocent amusement the police seemed to take exception, and brought it forward as a ground to deprive a man of his licence. According to the Act of Parliament there should be three convictions against a trader in six months before the magistrate could refuse him his certificate, and in the present instance there was no conviction on record.

Mr. Walshe, Q.C., submitted it was the very case in which a certificate should be refused, inasmuch as the house was conducted in such a manner as to continue in substance all the vices of the old fair. The magistrates in London had frequently refused to certify for houses where idle persons used to resort for the purpose of betting on dogs and boxers, which was an instance of the manner in which the law was administered in England.

Sergeant Manley, 15 A, was examined by Mr. Walshe, for the purpose of showing the house in question was conducted in a disorderly manner. He was on duty at Donnybrook during the last fair, and saw Collins bringing a drunken man out of the house, and other persons were inside who appeared to be approaching a state of intoxication. On another occasion during the fair he saw four men drunk in the tap-room, and on witness entering, the proprietor said to him, "I suppose you will play the d——l with me for this."

Inspector Richard Corr gave similar testimony, and expressed it as his opinion that the house was not conducted in the orderly manner prescribed by the statute to entitle the proprietor to obtain his certificate for a renewal of licence.

Mr. Walshe, Q.C., said these disorders did not occur at any other house during the fair, and neither was there music nor dancing at any other.

Mr. F. T. Porter, the presiding magistrate, said the case was an important one, and he considered the authorities would do better to attain their object, which was the total abolition of the fair, by taking a more direct course, and suppress it at once and for ever by legislative enactment. In England there was a positive enactment, the 2nd and 3rd of Victoria, imposing a penalty on persons keeping fairs open within forbidden hours, and there was also sufficient power to extinguish a fair at any time if so desired. In the session of Parliament before the last, there was a Police Bill introduced for Dublin, and a clause put into it for the purpose of extinguishing Donnybrook Fair. The continuance of it was a public evil, and the law should grapple with it as such. The Legislature could at once put a stop to a nuisance of the kind, and not require the Police Commissioners to accomplish it, by calling on the magistrates to refuse certificates for licence. In the present case, he did not consider there was any evidence that Collins had acted in a manner inconsistent with what was generally done in public houses.

Mr. Walsh, Q.C. said it was perfectly plain the last was not a legal fair.

Mr. Porter said Parliament would assemble on the 3rd of February, and during that session he had great hopes something would be done to abolish Donnybrook fair in a straightforward manner. On the evidence before him in the present case he could not refuse the certificate.

Mr. Fitzgerald said there was no doubt but that a bill would be brought in to abolish the fair, and put an end to any further efforts at reviving it.

The certificate was accordingly granted.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Anne M'Cabe and Catherine Wheatly were brought up in custody, charged with having had unlawfully in their possession, and also disposed of, two hens, the property of Susan Stilt, of 120, Aughrim-street. It appeared from the evidence of Sarah Martin, of West Temple-street, that she purchased the fowl from the prisoners on Thursday, the 11th inst. The owner of the birds proved them to be hers, and stated that they had been stolen from her yard by the prisoner, Wheatly, who had been in her employment.—The case was remanded.

Catherine Wheatly was brought up on a second charge of having stolen two crochet covers, two handkerchiefs, and other property, from the garden of Sarah Anne Thorpe, 120, Aughrim-street, on the 11th inst.—This charge was also remanded, it appearing that others would be brought against the same parties.

Thomas Booth was brought before the magistrate, charged with having in his possession, yesterday (Thursday) morning, at Smithfield, three heifers, for which he could not satisfactorily account, and which he was suspected of having stolen.—The Magistrate directed the prisoner to be remanded, in order to discover, if possible, who was the real owner.

The famous crystal throne of Delhi has been sent to England by the ship Saladin, for presentation to her Majesty.

Irish Fair.

PARSONSTOWN (KING'S CO.) FAIR—OCT. 17.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The supply of cattle on the Fair-green rather exceeded than otherwise that of former years at this season, but it was but too soon ascertained that the buyers were not present in anything approaching to an equal proportion. Not taking into consideration some exceptional instances, the prices given and received, which we subjoin, will afford a tolerably correct criterion by which to estimate the average dealings in this fair:—In fat cattle, Mr H M'Bride, Longford, selling to Mr Fahy, Curragh Camp contractor, realised about £2 7s, and Mr J Loughnane about £2 6s per cwt. For prime heifer beef, however, the increase was considerably more. For bullocks, Mr Rolleston, St Kilda, received from Mr Hackett, of Elmgrove, £16 6s 8d each on the average, for a small number, and to the Curragh Camp contractor, Mr Thomas Drought, of Kerrawn, sold a large lot at £11 10s. In three-year-old heifers the sales were more general, the prices ranging from £9 to £14; of these a prime lot of twenty were sold to Mr Fay, of Nass, for £13 a head, by Mr John Davis, of Dromoyle; a lot at £11, by Mr Montgomery Rollins, of Glenview; and to the Curragh Camp contractor, a large number at £10 10s, by Mr Thomas Drought, of two-year olds; thirty were sold by Mr Bennett, Thomastown House, at £8 2s 6d; by Captain Wheeler, Ballincur, a lot at £10 each; and by Mr Jackson, of Longford, another lot at £8 5s. Mr J Davis, Dromoyle, was the purchaser of 28, at £7 12s 6d. The prices of calves averaged from £2 5s to £4 10s, the last quoted price being given by Mr Henry L Jackson, Longford. The opinion expressed in yesterday's report, as to the excellence, finish, and improved construction of the several agricultural implements manufactured by Mr James Sheckleton, of Dundalk, has, it appears, been very fully verified, by the numerous sales made of them this day, to eager purchasers. In the department under the charge of Edward John Cambie, Esq, no less than one £50 threshing machine, five chaff cutters, from £6 to £11 each, and five cattle food portable boiling machines, having been bought up; Mr James Cavanagh, Ballingarry, in charge of plough and harrow implements, having also disposed of all exhibited.

UNITED ITALY.—At Naples, a true-hearted and well-meaning, though by no means eagle-eyed veteran patriot, the Marquis Pallavicini, by the mere instinct of good, is fast doing away with the errors of judgment into which Garibaldi was led by evil counsellors, and adopting measures sure to lead to the happiest solution of the Neapolitan question. He abolishes the office of Secretary-General to the Dictator, thereby putting an end to the arbitrary rule of such men as Bertani and Crispi; he dismisses not a few of the obnoxious governors of the provinces, whose only title to their promotion was uncompromising Mazzinianism; he curtails the full powers granted to the governors by the improvident and irrational Bertani. He forbids public meetings and revolutionary committees. Finally, he appoints the 21st inst. as the day on which an appeal is to be made to the people of the Two Sicilies, on the basis of universal suffrage, as to whether "they wish to have Italy united and indivisible under the sceptre of the constitutional King Victor Emmanuel and his descendants." Finally, he recalls all Neapolitan and Sicilian Ministers abroad, puts an end to Neapolitan diplomacy, and places all the natives of the Two Sicilies under the protection of Sardinian Ministers and agents. By this time Mordini not only has given up his scheme of a National Assembly at Palermo, but has been recalled from his office as Pro-Dictator. The Sardinian Government has already appointed the Senator Montezemolo, now Governor of Brescia, to be Royal Commissioner in Sicily. Farini will be invested with the same dignity in Naples, and the gap his prolonged absence may cause in the Turin Cabinet is not unlikely to be filled up by Rattazzi, between whom and Count Cavour symptoms of reconciliation and good understanding are visible, to the great joy and satisfaction of all parties in Piedmont.—*Letter from Turin.*

EXTREMES.—"I have eaten up all the grounds of my tea," said, many years since, in my hearing, in modest yet triumphant tones, a little girl of seven years old. I have but to close my eyes, and I see all that scene again, almost as plainly as ever. Six or seven children (I am one of them) are sitting round a tea table; their father and mother are there too, and an old gentleman, who is (in his own judgment) one of the wisest of men. I see the diningroom, large and low ceilinged; the cheerful glow of the autumnal fire; the little faces in the soft candlelight, for glaring gas was there unknown. There had been much talk about the sinfulness of waste—of the waste of even very little things. The old gentleman, so wise (in his own judgment, and indeed in my judgment at that period) was instilling into the children's mind some of those lessons which are often impressed upon children by people (I am now aware) of no great wisdom or cleverness. He had dwelt at considerable length upon the sinfulness of wasting anything; likewise on the sinfulness of children being saucy or particular as to what they should eat. He enforced, with no small solemnity, the duty of children's eating what was set before them without minding whether it was good or not, or at least without minding whether they liked it or not. The poor little girl listened to all that was said, and of course received it all as indubitably true. Waste and sauciness, she saw, were wrong, so she judged that the very opposite of waste and sauciness must be right. Accordingly, she thought she would turn to use something that was very small, but still something that ought not to be wasted. Accordingly, she thought she would show the docility of her taste by eating up something that was very disagreeable. Here was an opportunity at once of acting out the great principles to which she had been listening. And while a boy, evidently destined to be a metaphysician, and evidently possessed of the spirit of resistance to constituted authority whether in government or doctrine, boldly argued that it could not be wicked in him to hate onions, because God had made him so that he did hate onions, and (going still deeper into things) insisted that to eat a thing when you did not want it was wasting it much more truly than it would be wasting it to leave it; the little girl eat up all the grounds left in her teacup, and then announced the fact with considerable complacency.—*Fraser's Magazine*, for October.

THE TAPEWORM.—Dr. Tarneau, a surgeon in the French army, has just published an interesting pamphlet on the various means of cure employed against the tapeworm; and his opinion is the better deserving of confidence that he has had occasion to try the specific he recommends upon himself, having been himself afflicted with the parasite in question during a long stay in Algeria. He first tried the well-known remedy Kousso, which gave him such relief that he thought himself cured. Nevertheless, on his return to France some time after, he became aware that the enemy had only granted him a temporary truce; and, happening to be in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux, he heard of a remedy commonly used there, which he resolved to try. This was no other than the seeds of the pumpkin, which he found perfectly efficacious. Dr. Tarneau remarks on the advantage of this simple remedy, which costs next to nothing, has an agreeable taste, and the use of which is quite free from danger. Its administration is as follows:—On the day before taking the seeds, the patient must take a dose of castor-oil; the seeds themselves are given 24 hours after, under the form of an emulsion, about 200 seeds being peeled and pounded in a mortar, with a sufficient quantity of sugar, and then stirred with a cupful of milk. This being taken, another dose of 40 grammes of castor oil is administered two hours later, and the cure is most probably effected at once; if not, it has only to be repeated, in order to ensure success.—*Galignani.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Consumption—The prevalence of this disease, and the number of victims who sink under it yearly in this country, render the consideration of preventive measures a matter of paramount importance. The proportion of deaths from all causes in Great Britain attributed to consumption is one-third. If the reader choose, he shall be his own physician in guarding against this malady in himself or household. When the first symptoms arise that consumption is developing itself, let the patient have the chest and back fomented twice a day with warm brine, dry with a coarse towel, then rub in the ointment as salt is rubbed into meat and preserve it, and the enemy will be baffled.

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BIRTHS.

Bentley—October 17, at 4, Kenilworth-terrace, Rathgar, the wife of Mark Cumberland Bentley, Esq., of a daughter.

Burden—October 3, at Malta, the wife of G. Burden, Esq., 23rd R. W. Fusiliers, of a daughter.

Greene—September 13, at Plantation Reliance, Essequebo, Demerara, the wife of Hugh M'Neile Greene, Esq., of a son.

Pierce—October 16, at Tullamore, the wife of T. Acres Pierce, Esq., J.P., of a daughter.

Radstock—October 14, Lady Radstock, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Moriarty and Hawkins—August 15, at Stalapore, Oude, by the Rev. P. W. Kellner, M. P. Moriarty, Esq., Lieutenant, late 61st B.N.I., to Emily Casement, daughter of the late Major-General Francis Spencer Hawkins, C.B., of her Majesty's Bengal Indian Army, and late Commissary General.

Quaile and Russell—Oct. 16, in St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook, by the Rev. W. P. Walsh, assisted by the Rev. F. Fitzgerald, incumbent of the parish, John William, eldest son of Robert Quaile, Esq., of Roebuck Grove, in the county of Dublin, to Anna Maria, only daughter of James Forbes Russell, Esq., of Sandford, in the same county.

DEATHS.

Cahill—October 15, at Palmerston-place, Dublin, John Henry Anderson, son of Captain Cahill, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Ryves—August 30, at Barrackpore, Calcutta, of dysentery, William C. Lane Ryves, aged 25 years, Captain H.M.I.S., second son of the late Hugh Massy Ryves, of New Garden, Castleconnell, county Limerick. Captain Ryves commanded the 4th Punjaub Rifles at the relief of Lucknow, Bithoor, Cawnpore, and Futtyghur, and distinguished himself throughout the mutiny.

Saunderson—October 14, after a short illness, at Newick Park, Sussex, Lady Catherine Saunderson, the beloved wife of the Rev. Francis Saunderson, Kildallan Glebe, county Cavan.

Ward—October 10, at Hounslow, aged 66 years, Lieutenant-Colonel James Ward, formerly of Jamaica.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, OCT. 18.—ARRIVED—Otillia, Quebec, timber; Queen (s), Whitehaven, goods; Irishman, Glasgow, goods; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Duke of Cambridge (s), goods.

SAILED—Catarina Accame, Sevastopol; Nancy, Rouen, saltcake; Duke of Cambridge (s), Liverpool, goods; Queen (s), Whitehaven goods; Hibernia (s), Holyhead, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—OCT. 19.
Morning, 1h 52m. Evening, 2h 18m.

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES,"
For either Morning or Evening Edition.

STAMPED.				UNSTAMPED.			
Yearly	£2	12	0	Yearly	£1	6	0
Half-yearly	1	6	0	Half-yearly	0	13	0
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All other communications to be addressed to
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Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to
ALBERT H. KNOX, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, in the Parish of St. Thomas, and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, LAWRENCE E. KNOX, Esq., by DAVID TOWSON—Friday, October 19, 1860.